



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

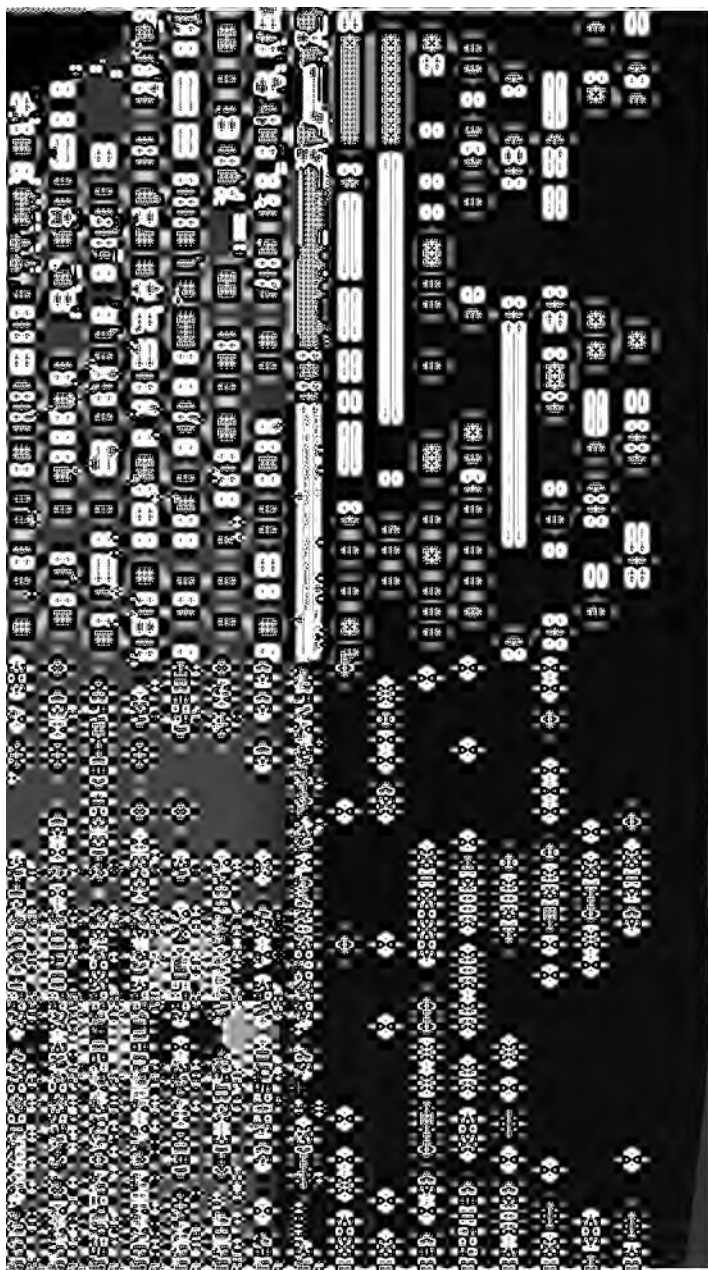
About Google Book Search

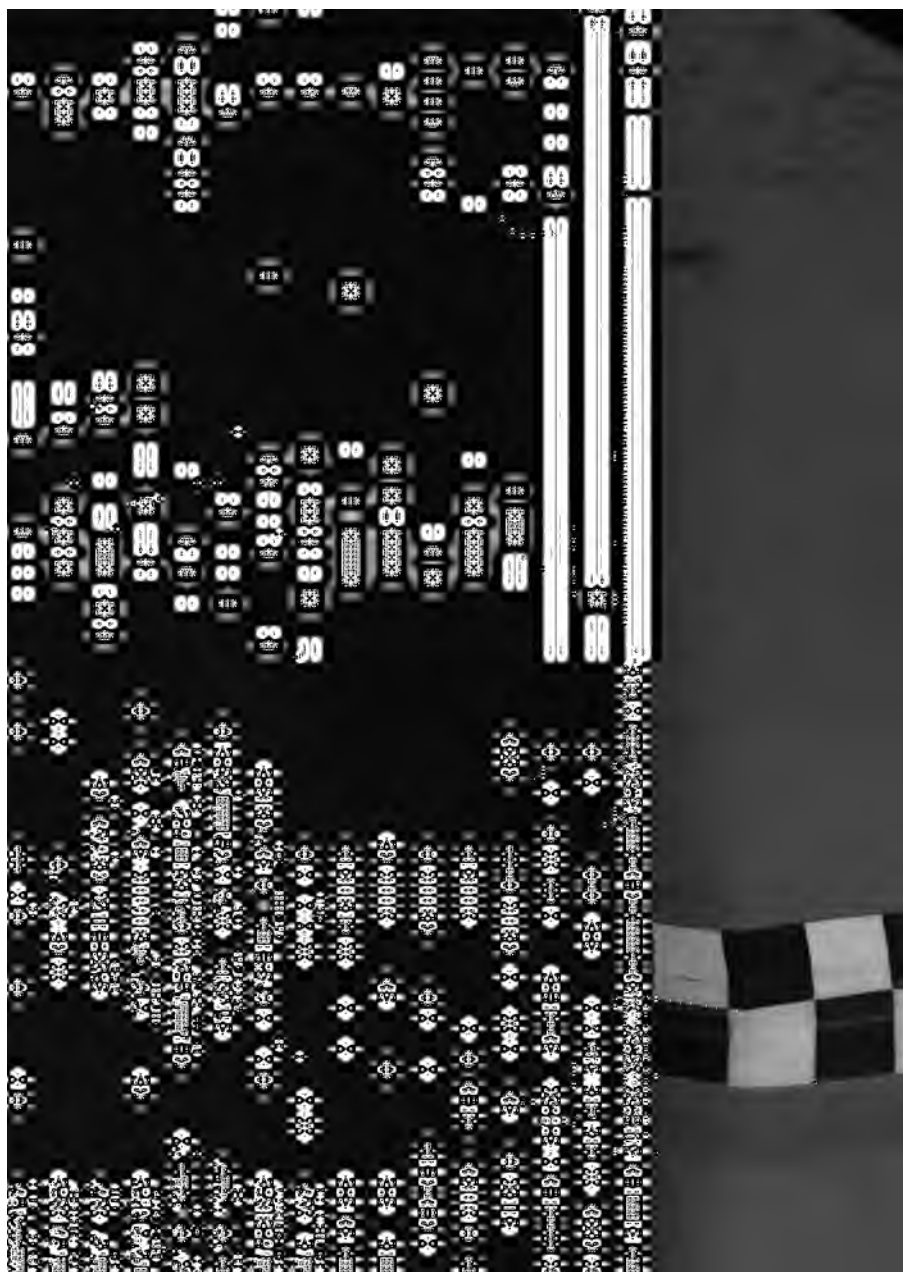
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name.



3 2044 102 854 320





Handwritten notes and symbols at the top of the page, including a large 'B' and various illegible markings.

Large block of handwritten text in the middle section, appearing to be a list or series of entries.

Handwritten text block in the lower middle section, possibly a continuation of the list or a separate entry.

Handwritten text block at the bottom of the page, including some symbols and illegible characters.



3 2044 102 854 320

Inductive Series.

FIRST LESSONS

IN

PHILOLOGY

BY

BERNARD BIGSBY, M. A.

AUTHOR OF "A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE," "ENGLISH
COMPOSITION," ETC.

Ac wel me wot to con both wel yt ys,
Vor the moar that a man con the moar worth he ys.

Rhyming Chronicle.

JONES BROTHERS AND COMPANY:

CINCINNATI, CHICAGO,
PHILADELPHIA.

1879.

Edna T 758.79.262

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
GIFT OF THE
NEWTON FREE LIBRARY
AUG 9 1934

NOW READY AND WILL SHORTLY APPEAR,
SECOND LESSONS IN PHILOLOGY,
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

This work will be a comprehensive history of the science of COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY. It will include an elaborate treatise on the *Sanskrit Tongue*, and, without repetition, will develop fully what is in this volume given in outline.

COPYRIGHT, 1878, BY JOHN T. JONES.

ELECTROTYPED AT
THE FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY,
CINCINNATI.

PREFACE.

THE High-school curriculum of three or four years' instruction leaves but little time for the study of Philology, other subjects, which custom has deemed more practical or more desirable, monopolizing the attention of the student.

There are few teachers, however, who do not lament this state of things, and who would not gladly hail some plan of introducing the History of Language into their schools, if it could be done without encroaching too much on their already over-occupied time.

The author trusts that in this little volume he offers them the means to accomplish the desired end. The work is brief, simple, and fairly comprehensive. Whilst it does not aim at furnishing the young reader with discussions on nice points or treatises on new discoveries, it lays before him a clear general history of language, on acquiring which he will be better able to digest the stray etymological instruction he is daily receiving in his classes, and will be likely to imbibe a taste for the

study which will probably thereafter lead him to deeper reading.

The author has taken for his authorities, Locke, Horne Tooke, Bosworth, Trench, the Grimms, the Bopps, Schlegel, Moneyer Williams, Max Müller, Crabb, and Latham; and has largely used his own *History of Language* published in London twelve years ago.

B. B.

ALGONAC, MICH., *Jan. 1st*, 1879.

FIRST LESSONS

IN

PHILOLOGY.

CHAPTER I.

LANGUAGE.

DERIVED from the Latin *lingua*, a tongue, through the Norman *langage*, the word *language* expresses the art of modulating sounds with *the tongue*.

Man only of all God's creatures possesses the power of controlling the sounds he utters. Animals of a lower order may exhibit the possession of memory, affection, disgust, fidelity, and other passions; but language stands as the barrier between them and him.

The horse neighs, the dog barks, the cow lows, but the sounds come forth without that tongue-modulation which produces distinct utterance.

Language is purely and simply *speaking by the tongue*:—the frown, the shrug of the shoulders, the deprecating glance, and the thousand signs of gesture-communication are none of it,—it is tongue-created and tongue-restrained.

Of its origin little is known, though a glimmering of light is at last peering through the mist of uncertainty. Before the eyes of science, the wild theories of learned visionaries dwindle into nothingness: of Jefferson, who contended that it was educed from the chattering of apes; of Lord Monboddo, who declared it was an outgrowth of ancient Egyptian logics; of Grotius, who claimed for it a cradle in Dutch gutturals; or of Pritchard, who asserted that it was evolved from the monosyllables of the Mongols, the click of the Hottentots, or the interjections of the Oceanics.

That one tongue was once spoken over the whole inhabited earth is more than probable; but what that tongue was, remains hidden in the obscurity of centuries. To say that it will never be discovered is absurd; for although the science of language is in its infancy—nay, in its very babyhood—we are enabled to reduce the thousands of tongues and dialects into six great groups; but what the parent tongue was, none can tell.

The Brahmin worshiped language as a deity; the Hebrews had a legend that an angel taught man to speak, as a tutor would teach a child; and the classics and Egyptians attributed it to the invention of human ingenuity. Most modern philologists agree in assuming *that it is born in us*, as are our senses; that as the babe puts forth its hands to grasp the bright object dandled before its face, so naturally does it open its lips and speak; as naturally as the flower bursts out into color and fragrance, so does the infant into its

spontaneous utterance of distinct articulate sounds. Language is, in fact, a part of our being.

Language is built of words. And what are words? "Thoughts are the images of things, and words are the images of thoughts," answers the philosopher-poet.

All words of all languages are pictures. They are painted according to the laws of—

- I. Sound,
- II. Sight,
- III. Harmony,
- IV. Imitation ; and they grow by the great power of—
- V. Evolution.

I. THE SOUND-WORDS

Are those derived from phonic similarity, as the words *d-r-u-m*, *h-u-s-h*, *h-i-ss*, *whisper*. Thus, *norian*, to rage, (we can almost hear the storm in the word,) gives us the *north* wind that brings the tempest. *Hrafen* gives us *raven*, and *daug*, (the sound the animal makes, "daug, daug, daug,") *dog*.

Notwithstanding the hundreds of words that are palpably derived from sound, Max Müller takes exception to what he is pleased to call "*the bow-wow*" theory of language, on the ground that the names of many animals do not come from the sound these animals produce. Because we do not call a hen *cluck*, a sparrow *chirp*, a dove *coo*, a cat *mew*, or a cow *moo*, he decries the whole system of onomatopœia. If it were claimed

that *all* common nouns were onomatopoeitic, his argument would be good, but it is singularly illogical in so bright a scholar to assert that because *all* objects are not onomatopoeitic *none* can be so.

Whoever speaks of the *roar* of thunder, the *moan* of the wind, the *splash* of oars, the *croak* of the frog, the *bang* of the gun, the *roll* of the waves, the *crash* of the falling tree, the *crack* of the whip, the *patter* of rain, the *thud* of a blow, the *ping* of the rifle-shot, or the *scream* of the eagle, must hear in the word the echoes of the sounds.

II. SIGHT-WORDS

Are those that take their names from a similarity of idea suggested by the sense of vision. Thus, from *hwitan*, to foam, our forefathers called all objects that were like the foam of the sea, *white*; *geelgan*, to flame, gives us *yellow*, that is like the flame; *brennan*, to burn, *brown* or charred; *greenian*, to be young, green or youth-like; *beloccan*, to be thick, *black*, that is opaque; *yestrian*,* to foam, the *east* wind that brings the foam on the sea (as Shakespeare says, "the yesty waves"); *sudan*, to perspire, the *south* wind that wafts the heat; and *wessan*, to weep, the *west* wind that brings nature's tears, the rain.

* Some believe the word to come from A. S. *gist*, Eng. *ghost*, a spirit, but Horne Tooke's derivation, as we give it, seems preferable.

III. HARMONIC WORDS

Are those that express harmony with the ideas they represent. Thus, the Hindus gave the name of *hrss* (horse) to the animal of swift motion. *R-o-u-g-h*, *smooth*, *fresh*, *sharp*, *raw*, *creep*, *flash*, with some hundred others, are evidently harmonic.

IV. IMITATIVE WORDS

Are those that are suggested by the acting qualities of other words. Thus:

From *dog* we get *to dog*; as, "I dogged his footsteps."

From *rat* we get *to rat*; as, "His mill was ratted three times by the strikers."

From *ape* we get *to ape*; as, "She aped the woman with delight."

From *ferret* we get *to ferret*; as, "He ferreted out the secret."

From *quail* we get *to quail*; as, "She quailed before his glance."

From *raven* we get *ravenous*; as, "He was ravenously hungry."

V. EVOLUTION

Displays the growth of words by agglutination. The root, like the seed, is sown, and in centuries the beau-

tiful flowers of words have reached an exquisite maturity. Probably the English language, with its accredited seventy thousand words, has not five hundred roots; that is, five hundred stocks from which the other sixty-nine thousand five hundred have blossomed.

From Horne Tooke we glean the prolific fecundity of the word *bar*, from the A. S. *byrg-an*, to defend, with its forms of *bar*, *bor*,* *bur*.

bar, a *defense*.

bar-n, a building in which grain is *defended* or stored.

bar-on, a *defenseful* man.

bar-k, the *defenseful* covering of the tree.

bar-k, the *defenseful* warning of the dog.

bar-k, the boat that *defends* us from the water.

bar-gain, an agreement by which one is *defended* from loss.

bar-rack, a *defenseful* building.

bur-row, to make a hole in the ground for *defense*.

bur-gh, a *defended* city.

bur-ton, a *defended* town.

hau-ber-k, a high *defense*.

*The changes of vocal sound must not puzzle the young student. Even now we hear persons say *cāstle*, *caṽstle*, and *cāstle*. The author heard a lady say: "Jane, put your foot against the door and push" pronouncing every sound of *u* as in the word *but*.

Or in *hlid-ian*,* to cover, with its forms *hlid*, *lad*, *lod*, *lot*, *lout*, *loud*.

(h) *lid*, a cover.

lide, O. E., to cover.

g-lide, to cover the ground as a serpent does in crawling.

lad, † one covered, or one who wore a head-dress as a mark of rank.

c-lad, covered with garment.

g-lad, covered with joy.

g-lad-e, covered with trees.

lod, O. E., covered.

c-lod, covered with turf.

lot, a covered fate.

c-lot, a spot covering.

lout, one who covers or sprawls over the pavement in his walk.

loud, to cover the place with the voice.

c-loud, the covering of the heavens. See also Latin, *claudere*, to shut or cover over.

And some score of others.

* *g* and *c* are but strong forms of the breathing *h*. Thus, Latin *cornu*; English *horn*, *corn* (of the foot), and the provincial word *ghorn*, a cup.

† This word has greatly changed in meaning, like many other words. Who would recognize the word *servant* in "Paul, the *knave* of Christ"?

Has not *lady* a similar derivation, instead of the accepted but far-fetched *loaf-giver*?

From *scyt-an*, to throw forth, with its forms of *shoot*, *shut*, *shout*, *scot*, *scout*, *sket*, we derive :

sheet, a cloth to *throw forth* over a bed.

sheet, water spread out or *thrown forth*.

sheet-anchor, an anchor for *throwing forth*.

shoot, to *throw forth*.

shoot, the *throwing forth* from a tree.

shut, *thrown forth*.

shuttle-cork, the cork *thrown forth*.

scot, as in *scot-free*, free from *throwing forth* one's share of the reckoning.

scout, one *thrown forth* in advance of an army.

skit, an epigram *thrown forth* without meditation.

sket-ch, an impromptu drawing *thrown forth* at the moment.

And others too numerous to mention.

Also, as we glean from Max Müller's remarks how this beautiful law of evolution is vividly seen in the Sanscrit word *spas*, Latin *spec*, to look, as in the word *re-spec-t-ability*.

re-spec-t-ability.

re-spec-t-ive.

re-spec-t, or *re-spit*, or *re-spite*.*

de-spis-e, or *de-spite*, or *spite*.

sub-spec-t, or *suspect*.

* A respite is properly the power of looking back upon, derived from the space of time accorded a criminal to hunt up fresh evidence.

circum-*spec*-t.

in-*spec*-t.

ad-*spec*-t, or aspect.

pro-*spec*-t.

pro-*spec*-t-us.

ex-*spec*-t, or expect.

aus-*spic*-ious, or auspicious.*

spec-ulate.

spec-ies.

spec-ify.

spec-ial.

spec-tic, now skeptic (one who sees or examines).

See also the delicate connection between *thunder* and *tender* from the root *tan*, to spread—the spreading of sound over the sky; the spreading of love from the heart.

The expansive power of evolution is the life of language, and the more a tongue can be agglutinated the grander are the words.

A monosyllabic language must be weak. The Chinese are obliged to employ phonic aid to express their statements, difference of tone denoting in words a different meaning.

In the history of language, it is clearly shown that no monosyllabic tongue has ever developed attempts at agglutination, and that no agglutinate language has ever degenerated into monosyllables.

*Auspicious is the same as *avis*-spicious, or favored by the augury of the bird.

CHAPTER II.

THE LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

To the fact that there was once one tongue spoken all over the inhabited globe, all philological probabilities point. What it was is as much buried in the obscurity of the past as is hidden in the mists of the future what that language will be that some day or other will be spoken all over the civilized world.

But, although we are not able to discover the first tongue of man, we are sufficiently advanced in the science of Comparative Philology to reduce the vast number of spoken tongues to SIX classes, viz:

- I. Chinese.
- II. Semitic.
- III. Aryan.
- IV. African.
- V. American Indian.
- VI. Oceanic.

I. THE CHINESE.

As the English language borrows but little from the Chinese, we shall give it merely passing attention. It is monosyllabic, and therefore weak. Its written

characters represent *words*, and are consequently so cumbrous in number that it takes a life's study to become familiar with them. As the Chinese have none of the beautiful growth by evolution, they are driven to inflection of *voice* to express their sentiments. Beyond the names of the teas and a few slang expressions, we have borrowed nothing from them. •

There is no sound of *r* in the Chinese language.

II. THE SEMITIC.

This is indeed a noble family with a splendid ancestry, and an unrivalled reputation. Its principal members are :

1. Arabic.
2. Syriac.
3. Armaic or Aramaic.
4. Egyptian : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Egyptian,} \\ \text{Carthaginian,} \\ \text{Phœnician.} \end{array} \right.$
5. Hebrew.

1. THE ARABIC.

Few of us are able to realize the grandeur of Arabic history. The conquests of the Arabs extended from the distant hills of Asia to the shore of the Atlantic Ocean. And not only is the Arab famous for the glory of his arms, but he is also illustrious for his cultivation of learning. In poetry he has equaled,

if he has not excelled, the bards of all ages. His poems were divided into "loose pearls" and "strung pearls"—the former being collections of sublime sentiments in disconnected verses, the latter the elaborate epic or completed ode. The people were a song-loving people, raising to the highest dignity the bards who had most won their admiration. At Mecca were held periodical contests of rival poets; and the one who was victorious saw his name emblazoned on a tablet of gold in the *Kaaba*. Nor was this a mere empty honor, for he was privileged to enter into the presence of his sovereign without the formality to which the ordinary courtier was subjected, and his honors were reflected on his children, who took rank from their father's distinctions. We have Arabic poems dating from before the days of Mohammed, especially *The Moallakat*, or *Suspended Songs*, which were hung in the temple of Mecca.

When the caliph Al Mamun conquered the Greeks, instead of demanding of the suppliants vast indemnifications of land or money, he simply said: "Give me your philosopher Leo, and I will grant you perpetual peace." Thus, for a school-master were the fruits of a conquest bartered.

In the palmy days of Arabic history the colleges of Bagdad and Toledo were the resorts of the learned men of Europe and Asia. In fact, few institutions of learning have ever attained such noble reputations.

In 1150, Abu Saleh translated from the Sanscrit his famous work on *The Education of Kings*.

The fantastic stories of the *Arabian Nights* were

not, as many suppose, the brain creations of a French novelist; they were translated by Antony Galland from ancient Arabic writings, and they beautifully illustrate the imaginative conceptions of this great people.

The Koran stands side by side with the Vedas and the Bible as a specimen of linguistic art and philological beauty.*

The Arabs have given us many of our scientific terms, our whole system of decimal notation, our numerals, and almost all the bases upon which our knowledge of astronomy and chemistry is built.

The only spot in Europe in which the Arabic language lingers as a spoken tongue is the little island of Malta, where it is common among the peasantry in the form of a tolerably pure *patois*.

Arabic Words in the English Language.

Admiral,	Algebra,	Almanac,
Alcohol,	Alkali,	Amber,

* According to Arabian writers, there is a species of beings named *jinn* or *jan*, who correspond to the Persian *peris* and *deeva*s, or the Hebrew *shedeem*. A tradition from Mohammed says that they were formed from smokeless fire or the fire of the *simoom*, and lived on earth many thousands of years before the birth of man. The last of this race built the Pyramids of Egypt. From time to time angels were sent from heaven to instruct and admonish them, but because of their continued disobedience they were driven from the earth. The *jinn*, however, are to survive mankind. The fire of which they were created serves for blood; but when they receive a mortal wound it pours forth from their veins and consumes them to ashes.

Arsenal,	Giraffe,	Saffron,
Artichoke,	Jar,	Sherbet,
Assassin,	Jasmin,	Sofa,
Carat,	Lemon,	Sugar,
Coffee,	Lute,	Sultan,
Crimson,	Magazine,	Syrup,
Cypher,	Mattress,	Talisman,
Divan,	Mummy,	Tariff,
Elixir,	Nadir,	Zenith,
Gazelle,	Orange,	Zero.

PERSON'S NAME: *Almira*, lofty.

2. SYRIAC.

The clay tablets found at Nineveh "are perfect encyclopædias of science and history."

The influence of this language on our own tongue is so trifling that it is unnecessary to go into further detail.

PERSONS' NAMES: *Tabitha*, a gazelle; *Thaddeus*, sagacious.

3. ARMAIC OR ARAMAIC.

This language is dear to us, as being the tongue in which our Savior spoke.

PERSON'S NAME: *Cephas*, a stone.

4. EGYPTIAN (*Egyptian, Carthaginian, Phœnician*).

To the intelligent student few languages can present more alluring interests than that of early Egypt, with its mysterious ideographs and hieroglyphs, almost prehistoric in their antiquity. The sacred writings of Egypt are to the scholar what the paleontological evidences are to the geologist,—picture-lessons in the world's history. They give us gleams of light from the dark ages that enable us to penetrate a little into the vast recesses of the past.

The *sacred* writings consisted of about one thousand characters, presided over by Logos, the lord of the hieroglyphs, from whose name the Greeks borrowed the term λόγος, a word.

For centuries these rich mines of old lore lay unapproachable to modern learning. The history of the past was written on the door-ways of houses, the walls of temples, the tombs of princes, on the scrolls at the feet of mummies, and in the archives of the palace at Memphis. But although the past spoke with a thousand tongues, the present was as it were deaf: the art of hieroglyphic-reading was lost, and in vain did the modern philologist gaze upon the treasures that lay in such prodigal profusion at his feet.

Were the pictures ideographs or letters? Which way were they written? Were they, after all, methodical characters, or only the rude symbolic signs of the religious formula of a jealous priesthood?

Moses understood them, but to Joseph they were interpreted.

Suddenly, by a mere accident, the curtain of darkness was lifted and the mysterious signs of the hieroglyphs gave us their secrets.

In 1802 the **ROSETTA STONE** was discovered by some of Napoleon's men while making an excavation at Rosetta, in Lower Egypt. The stone contained an inscription written in three different characters: first, *Hieroglyphic*; second, *Demotic*, or common character of the Egyptians; third, *Greek*. From the Greek it was discovered that the inscription was *tri-lingual*; i. e., each of the writings was a *translation of the other*. Beginning with this clue, the celebrated Dr. Young finally succeeded, in 1815, in deciphering from the hieroglyphic character the single word *Ptolemy*. And, to the profound amazement of the scholars of the age, the spelling was found to be *phonetic*, and not *ideographic*! The learned Doctor also made out the name of Queen *Berenice* among the pictorial writings in the frescoes of Carnac; and in 1822 Champollion deciphered the word *Cleopatra* from an obelisk found at Phila; and afterwards, continuing his researches, he *completed the translation of the Rosetta Stone*, thereby opening up the whole field of Egyptian writings to the long-baffled antiquarians of the West. Thus, with these small beginnings our modern scholars plunged into researches that have been the admiration of the world, and which are daily adding so much to the rich store of man's knowledge of the great past.

It is probably from the Phœnician branch of this language that we borrow some of the letters of our alphabet, though it is questionable whether they did not in turn derive them from other nations.*

From the Egyptians we take our systems of *months* and *years*, and of *weights* and *measures*.

PERSON'S NAME: *Moses*, drawn from the water.

5. HEBREW.

Eber, the grandson of Shem, gave his name to the race we call Hebrews. From the word *Jehudin* we have *Jews*.

The Hebrew language, though not so perfect as the Arabic, is capable of great elasticity and expression. It inflects in the middle of words.

It is peculiarly dear to us, as being the language in which the Old Testament was written. The Talmud,†

* For further information on this subject, see SECOND LESSONS.

† According to the legends of the Talmud, after Adam had eaten of the forbidden fruit, he was excommunicated for 130 years, during which time he became the father of a species of beings called She-deem, or Mazzakim, who were half angels, half men. One legend of the Talmud is that a servant whose duty it was to arouse the inhabitants at the time of early morning prayer, found an ass in the street, which he mounted. "But, lo! as he rode, the ass began to swell until he became 300 yards in height, and reached up even unto the top of the highest tower, upon which he set the man and then went away." Of course the ass was a Mazzakim, but what was his object in setting the man on the tower, the Talmud does not say.

a collection of Jewish legends, is rich in choice diction and poetical thought.

Hebrew Words in the English Language.

Amen,	Hallelujah,	Messiah,
Cabal,	Jubilee,	Sabbath,
Cherub,	Manna,	Seraph.
Ephod,		

English Christian Names from the Hebrew.

<i>Aaron</i> , a mountain.	<i>Jesse</i> , wealth.
<i>Abel</i> , breath.	<i>John</i> , gift of God.
<i>Abraham</i> , father of many.	<i>Jonathan</i> , gift of Jehovah.
<i>Adam</i> , red earth.	<i>Joseph</i> , he shall add.
<i>Amos</i> , a burden.	<i>Matthew</i> , given of God.
<i>Asa</i> , a healer.	<i>Michael</i> , godlike.
<i>Bartholomew</i> , a warrior.	<i>Moses</i> , lifted from the water.
<i>Benjamin</i> , son of the right hand.	<i>Nathan</i> , given.
<i>Daniel</i> , a godly judge.	<i>Noah</i> , rest.
<i>David</i> , loved.	<i>Phineas</i> , mouth of brass.
<i>Enoch</i> , anointed.	<i>Samson</i> , happiness.
<i>Enos</i> , man.	<i>Samuel</i> , asked of God.
<i>Gideon</i> , a destroyer.	<i>Saul</i> , demanded.
<i>Hiram</i> , noble.	<i>Seth</i> , appointed.
<i>Isaac</i> , laughter.	<i>Simon</i> , hearing gladly.
<i>Jacob</i> , supplanter.	<i>Solomon</i> , peaceable.
<i>James</i> , for Jacob.	<i>Thomas</i> , twin.
	<i>Zachariah</i> , mindful of God.

<i>Abigail</i> , the father's joy.	<i>Judah</i> , praised.
<i>Ann</i> , <i>Hannah</i> , etc., grace.	<i>Martha</i> , house-ruler.
<i>Deborah</i> , a bee.	<i>Mary</i> , <i>Marion</i> , <i>Marianne</i> ,
<i>Dinah</i> , judged.	<i>Maria</i> , <i>Miriam</i> , bitter.
<i>Edna</i> , pleasure.	<i>Magdalene</i> , magnified.
<i>Elizabeth</i> , <i>Bessie</i> , etc., wor-	<i>Mehitabel</i> , benefited.
shiper.	<i>Rachel</i> , a sheep.
<i>Eva</i> , <i>Eve</i> , life.	<i>Rebecca</i> , beauty.
<i>Huldah</i> , a weasel.	<i>Ruth</i> , beauty.
<i>Jane</i> , <i>Joan</i> , <i>Joanna</i> , fem.	<i>Sarah</i> , a princess.
of John.	<i>Susan</i> , <i>Susanna</i> , a lily.

III. ARYAN.

As this is our house of languages, we shall postpone our description of it until we have paid a short visit to our neighbors.

IV. AFRICAN.

This tongue, which for a long time was styled the Hamitic, from the supposition that the people were the sons of Ham, is perhaps the most difficult one for philologists to classify. It is monosyllabic, with evidences here and there of a tendency to agglutination. It varies from the low cluck of the Hottentots to the euphonic vowel-rich, liquid utterances of the central tribes.

We have no words in our tongue derived from this source.

V. AMERICAN INDIAN.

This group presents to the philologist an extensive and interesting field of investigation. Words, doing duty in so many tribal dialects, pass through such endless vicissitudes that it is not extraordinary that they assume shapes which render recognition next to impossible. The fact that there is no written language tends to increase the difficulties of the scholar. The grammars, translations, and glossaries of the missionaries are of little use to the linguist, while being of the utmost value in the work for which they are intended. The Indian tongue is highly agglutinate and capable of far greater expression than is generally conceded to it. Some of the dialects present a smoothness and euphony little inferior to the soft tones of Portuguese. It is, as a language, highly metaphorical. An Indian reproving a squaw for scolding his little boy, said, "Tahita, use not big, loud words to my child—*his ears are very small.*" *

* The clergyman in charge of the Indian Reservation on Walpole Island, told the author that he was obliged to use metaphorical language to make his remarks appreciated; and, indeed, that from thirty years' residence among the Indians, he had got into the habit of doing so. He had had great trouble in inducing his protégés to acknowledge the sacred rite of marriage, but at last he had succeeded. A few days after the ceremony had been performed, the husband brought his young wife to the priest for words of advice. These were the admonitions he addressed to her: "You must be like the town clock, and not like the town clock: like the town clock, in

In America names of places of Indian origin are very frequent, particularly in the Western States; as, Tecumseh, Chicago, Kalamazoo, Ishpeming, Michigan, Michigaumee, Pontiac, Negaunee, Owego, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Wabasha, Keokuk, Chetopa, Mazomanie, Manitowoc, Weyauwega, Winona, Cheboygan, Ogemaw, Paw-Paw, Saginaw, and numerous others.

*Indian Words in the English Language.**

Condor,†	Pow-wow,	Wampum,
Maize,	Tobacco,	Wigwam.
Potato,	Totem,	

VI. OCEANIC TONGUE.

This group embraces the languages spoken by the aborigines of Australia, Van Dieman's Land, the Sandwich Islands, and the other Oceanic Islands. The principal member of the family is the Maori tongue, which is remarkable for its numerous vowel

being neither too fast nor too slow, punctual and regular; unlike the town clock, *in being heard all over the city*. You must be like the echo, and not like the echo. Like the echo, in that you always give back a soft response, never sullenly silent, never violent; unlike the echo, in that *you must never want to have the last word*."

*The student would do well to consult the article on the "Indian Languages," in Johnson's *New Encyclopædia*, from the pen of Mr. J. B. Trumbull of Hartford.

† Mexican.

sounds, and which would be euphonic were it not for the constant use of the sound of *k*.

In addition to the six great families of languages may be mentioned the Turanian Tongue, which by some philologists is denied the importance of individuality. According to Max Müller, however, it embraces all those Asiatic languages not included in the Aryan and Semitic divisions with the exception of the Chinese.

THE TURANIAN CLASS.

The Turanian Class may be divided into the Northern and the Southern.

The *Northern* comprehends the Tungusic, Mongolic, Turkic, Finnic, and Samoyedic.

The *Southern* comprehends the languages of the Dekhan, of Thibet and Bhotan, of Siam, and of Malay.



CHAPTER III.

THE ARYAN TONGUES.

THIS group, until lately called the Indo-European or Japhetic Family, as being the accredited language of the sons of Japheth, spoken all over Europe, is now generally termed the *Aryan*.

The word Aryan, from the root *AR*, to plow, means the plow-men, the art of agriculture having been especially cultivated by our early ancestors. This root is plainly evident in the following words:

Latin *ar-are*, to plow.

ar-t, the art of plowing, now applied to all the sciences.

e-ar-th, the plowed ground.*

ar-oma, the smell of the plowed ground. See in the 27th chap. of Genesis, "*and it was to him as the smell of a new field.*"

o-ar, with which we plow the waters.

e-ar-wig, an insect that plows the ground.

e-ar, to ear, to plow (*obs.*). Shakespeare says in *Richard III.*: "*To ear the land that has some hope to grow.*"

* Probably compounded of the Sanscrit *ea*, water (see French *eau*), and *ar*, plowed ground—the water and land.

The Aryan group may be thus classified :

1. Sanskrit,
2. Iranian or Persian, } Zendic.
3. Latin, }
4. Greek, } Pelasgic.
5. Keltic.
6. Gothic.
7. Slavic.
8. Lithuanian.
9. Various.

1. SANSKRIT.

Derived from the word *san*, altogether, and *krita*, done, meaning *altogether perfected*, we have here the most beautiful language ever spoken by man. Sir William Jones said that there never was a language so perfect in its arrangements of grammar, so admirable in its alphabetical forms and so euphonic in its tones as the Sanskrit. It was the language of ancient India, and is the mother-tongue of the Hindustani. The discovery of its alliance with the modern European tongues, and the fact that the English language itself had its cradle in the Asiatic Table Lands are due to the researches in the mysterious books of the Vedas.

*The Vedas.**

These books were kept at the sacred city of Benares,

*The Vedas were books of the mythological superstitions of the

and were jealously guarded by the Brahminical priests, who, for centuries, were successful in keeping their mysteries sealed from the gaze of the curious. Akbar, three hundred years ago, offered vast bribes to be initiated into their mysteries, but the priests were unsailable. Determined to succeed in his efforts, he hit upon an expedient that promised for a time the attainment of his desires. Taking advantage of a custom that led the Brahmins to adopt into the priesthood the male orphans of the highest caste, he caused a youth, named Feizi, to be placed in their charge. This youth he previously bound under the most solemn oaths to reveal to him the secrets of the Vedas. But the priest, with whom the boy was living, had a daughter, and, as the young people grew up, a warm attachment arose between them. Just at the time when the revelation should have been made to Akbar, Feizi, struck with a sense of his base ingratitude, and doubtless influenced by his love for the priest's daughter, threw himself at the Brahmin's feet and confessed the treachery he was about to consummate. The angry and outraged priest drew from his bosom a poignard and would have plunged it into Feizi's breast, had not the

Hindoos. Among many other things they speak of the acvins and the aditzas, who were a species of good angels, and the deevs or devils. The fundamental principle of the Zendic religion was opposition between light and darkness. Ormuzd, the first-born, sits enthroned, surrounded by the six amshaspands, the twenty-eight izeds and the myriads of ferothers. In the kingdom of darkness rules Aherman, and around his throne are six arch-deevs and hosts of evil spirits.

daughter rushed into the apartment and thrown herself at her father's feet. Feizi's life was saved, but Akbar never learned the secrets of the Vedas. At last Sir William Jones, in 1795 A. D., gained access to the Vedas, and acquired some knowledge of the Sanskrit tongue. He made a brief translation, and scholars from England, France and Germany gathered at the royal feast that was thus unexpectedly prepared for them. At first they were wrapt in amazement at the beauty of the language, and for years the world was satisfied with the acquisition of a precious philological gem; but at last light dawned through the darkness, and the grand discovery was made *that the Sanskrit language was the key that unlocked all European tongues*. Here was reflected the genesis of the Keltic, Pelasgic, Gothic and Slavic tongues; here was located the birthplace of the great languages of modern civilization. The researches of the Bopps, Grimms, Schlegel, Bosworth and Williams, tended to corroborate the hasty suppositions of Sir William Jones, and to-day the scholar has in his hands a *vade mecum* that makes his paths through the fields of etymological science broad highways of philological investigation.

The Brahmins were great lovers of word-lore. Five hundred years before Christ they taught the necessity of studying the roots of words.

In the Vedas, language was deified. Breath and Language, they say, had one child, and his name was Mind.

The Sanskrit language has five vowels, twenty-three consonants, and twenty-two compound letters, making in all fifty characters. It lacks the letters *e* and *o*.

It has three numbers—the singular, dual and plural.

It has three genders.

It has eight cases—the nominative, genitive, dative, locative, accusative, vocative, ablative, and instrumental.

It has two voices, the active and the passive, but the active has a reflective form corresponding to the Greek middle.

It has ten conjugations, five modes and six tenses, all formed by inflection.

The Laws of Menu and *The Sacontala* are Sanskrit works of great beauty and antiquity, that have lent their aid to the development of modern investigation.*

2. THE IRANIANS.

The other Zendic tongue that blends with the Sanskrit at the dawn of European civilization, is the Iranian, of Persia. This was the language of Zoroaster and the fire worshipers. From it the Kelts draw especial inspiration, the early inhabitants of Spain being called the Iberians (*ibh*, the land *erian*, of Iran), and of Ireland, the sons of *Erin* (Iran).

* Sanskrit etymology will be especially treated in the SECOND LESSONS IN PHILOLOGY.

About the middle of the last century, Anquetil du Perron discovered *The Living Book*, or the *Zend-Avesta*, which has been the chart of our philological research in the Iranian dialects.

Nor must we neglect to mention the famous *Shah Nameh*, or *Book of Kings*, written by the great Persian poet Firdusi, about nine hundred years before the birth of Christ.*

Persian Words in the English Language.

Azure,	Lilac,	Saraband,
Bazaar,	Pagoda,	Scimeter,
Caravan,	Scarlet,	Taffeta.

PERSONS' NAMES: *Cyrus*, the sun ; *Darius*, a saver ; *Jasper*, a stone ; *Ester* or *Hester*, a star ; *Roxana*, dawn of day.

* The sultan Mahmoud offered Firdusi a golden dinar a line for a poem written in his honor ; but when the time of settlement came, Hisenemus, the king's treasurer, sent him a silver dihren for each line in payment of his demand. Upon his remonstrating, the king ordered him to be trampled to death by an elephant. The poet prepared to flee, but, ere his departure, he placed in the hands of a courtier a poem, which he declared was a panegyric on the sultan, and which he begged him to deliver to his royal master. The chagrin of the monarch and the consternation of the courtier may be imagined when the supposed laudatory ode turned out to be a bitter invective against the sovereign who had so shabbily treated the angry poet. Firdusi died at the advanced age of ninety-one.

The Aryan Exodus.

The time of the great exodus of the Aryans into Europe is involved in obscurity. That Europe was previously inhabited by a pre-historic race of people there can be no doubt; but all reliable records of their existence are lost, save the few mounds and flint weapons that now and again give rise to conjecture.* Moreover, it is a great mistake to suppose that these Asiatic usurpers were hordes of untamed barbarians. The perfection of their language negatives this suggestion, for assuredly God never burdened man's mind with the names of things unknown.

The spreading of the Asiatic languages through Europe, and their ultimate divergence into Greek, Latin, German, and English, are matters of surprise to the young student, but are easily accounted for by a little reflection. Of the seventy thousand grown words of the English dictionary, but a very few are in ordinary use. Shakespeare, whose vocabulary was greater than that of any other writer, does not employ more than fifteen thousand words; Milton not more than eight thousand; while in the Old Testament

* The civilization of the early ages is daily receiving confirmation. In a late number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, Prof. Rudolf Virchow contributes a valuable article on "The liberty of science in the modern State," in which he says: "The old troglodytes, lake-inhabitants, or peat-people, turn out to have been quite a respectable society. They have heads of such a size that many a person now living would feel happy to possess one like them."

there are only five thousand six hundred and forty-two; and few persons in common life make use of above two thousand; nay, in agricultural districts there are persons who have to be content with a single thousand. Picture to yourself a few hundred persons, *without any books or writing*, emigrating into some far-away land, where, for centuries, they shall have no communication with the persons who speak their mother-tongue. How much of the English language do you think they would retain in the course of three centuries? But a fragment. Now, as they increase in numbers, and civilization advances, their wants become unbearable, and they are driven to coin fresh words from their scanty hoard or engraft those of other tribes with whom, as the land becomes more populated, they may be thrown in contact. Their vowel sounds are changed, fashion alters the order of their consonants, and in time one tribe assumes the garb of one language, another that of an apparently different tongue. But the primary roots are there. They have blossomed into a thousand buds and leaves, but the seeds that were sown are from the old parent tree, and the fruit is of the same character after all.

3. LATIN (*Pelasgic*).

Latin is essentially a *strong* language. Most young readers associate Latin with Rome, forgetting that before Romulus and Remus—if such persons ever

existed—built the walls of Rome, Latin was a mature language. We have, however, no trace of *written* Latin dating further back than 300 B. C. Six hundred years after Christ it ceased to be a spoken tongue, yet it lives in its children, the Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, and in its step-children, the French and Wallachian. It is peculiarly onomatopoeic in its formation.*

The pronunciation of Latin in our schools is, and will be for some time, a vexed question. German, French, English, and Italian scholars favor the tones that more nearly approximate their own languages. The Continental system, though doubtless convenient, would have been abhorrent to the ears of Virgil or Cicero. For instance, Quintilian tells us that till the time of Attius, and after, (*"Usque apud Accium, et ultra,"*) the Latins wrote their long syllables with two vowels; *e. g.*, *capteivei*, *leibo*, *servateis*. In this way they distinguished *peila*, a pillar, from *pila*, a ball; and doubtless the distinction was retained in the quality of the sound as well as in the quantity of the word. *V* was pronounced as *w*, for the Romans, in rendering the Greek *ὠβᾶι*, wrote *vae*; yet how awkwardly such sentences as these read according to this rule: "*Veni, vidi, vici*," or "*Vivo in Vesuvio*;" "*Viva videns viva sepeliri vescera busto*." So the Latin *vasto* is allied to the English *waste*, and the Latin *vespa* to the English *wasp*, etc.

* The treatment of the Latin in the English language will be found on page 77.

That the letter *c* always took the sound of *k* is improbable in the extreme. Professor Stengel's paper, read before the Philological Society at Providence, and many other investigations, tend to substantiate this view. The English *charm* and French *charmer* may have a genealogy as old as the hardest *k* in the Continental glossary. Dr. Nehemiah W. Benedict, of Rochester, a gentleman widely known for his philological researches, advanced these ideas in a learned dissertation before the New York University Convocation, held at Albany, in 1871.

4. GREEK (*Pelasgic*).*

As Latin is the Samson, the strong member of the Aryan family, so Greek is the Adonis, the most chaste and elegant of all our brothers. "Greek words come to me like echoes from the tombs of heroes," says one enthusiast; and another, "The Greek language is a beautiful planet, with its four moons—the Attic, the Ionic, the Æolic, and the Doric."

* It is not out of place here to say a word about the popular error that the modern Greek, or Romaic, varies much from the Greek of Homer. It is different, of course, but not more so than the language of Chaucer from that of Longfellow. Our barbarous pronunciation of Greek, too, tends to a loss of half its beauty. Prof. T. Timayenis, of the University of Athens, is now in this country doing excellent work in our Eastern colleges, in developing a rational pronunciation of the Hellenic tongue. His work, *The Language of the Greeks*, should be in the hands of every teacher and student.

As will be seen, the Greek in the English language is chiefly confined to proper names and technical expressions. Words ending in *agogue*, leader; *archy*, a dominion; *anthropy*, man; *dox*, sentiment; *cracy*, government; *crat*, ruler; *gamy*, marriage; *geneous*, kind; *gon*, an angle; *graphy*, a writing; *logy*, a word, description; *maton*, a moving; *meter*, measure; *nomy*, law; *pathy*, feeling; *phony*, sound; *scope*, a viewing, and *thesis*, a placing, are Greek in their origin.

5. KELTIC (*Kymric and Gaelic*).

The Keltic is classified in two divisions—

The *Kymric*, or that spoken by the people of Cornwall and Wales, together with the inhabitants of Bas-Bretagne, and probably the province of Basque, in Spain.

The *Gaelic*, comprehending the Erse of Ireland, the Gaelic of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man. The Gaelic is the older division.

6. TEUTONIC AND SCANDINAVIAN.

This division comprehends the whole of the tribes permanently settled through the middle and north-western parts of Europe. The language is terse and simple, and reflects the characteristics of the bold, generous natures of the early Goth and Norseman.

LESSONS IN PHILOLOGY.

LESSON I.

THE ALPHABET.

The alphabet is the first step in the study of philology. It is the foundation upon which all other knowledge is built.

THE ALPHABET.

The alphabet is the first step in the study of philology. It is the foundation upon which all other knowledge is built. The alphabet is the first step in the study of philology. It is the foundation upon which all other knowledge is built.

THE ALPHABET.

THE ALPHABET.

The alphabet is the first step in the study of philology. It is the foundation upon which all other knowledge is built. The alphabet is the first step in the study of philology. It is the foundation upon which all other knowledge is built.

THE ALPHABET.

twelfth century; the Old High-German period extends from thence to the seventh century."

(3.) *The Low Germanic.*

The Low Germanic comprehends the Anglo-Saxon, Frisain, Modern Dutch and Platt Dutch.

THE SCANDINAVIAN.

This subdivision embraces the languages spoken by the people of Norway and Sweden, Denmark and Jutland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands. It is older than the Teutonic.

These tribes followed the Kelts about 680 B. C.

7. THE SLAVIC.

The Slavic is the language of—

- (1.) Russia, comprising Great Russe, Little Russe, and White Russe.
- (2.) Bulgaria.
- (3.) Servia.

The word *slav* is from *slu*, celebrated. The tongue called Slavic is spoken by a race occupying a vast territory. The religious documents of the eleventh century are the only sources of philological information for this speech. It is a peculiarly stable lan-

guage, suffering but little from the changes of time. Its grammar is excellent. The Servian tongue is very rich in vowels.

8. THE LITHUANIAN.

The Lithuanian is divided into—

- (1.) The Lithuanian.
- (2.) The Old Prussian.
- (3.) The Lettish.

It is the language of about two millions of people, and is especially valuable to the philologist as being, from its unchangeable nature, an excellent interpreter.

9. VARIOUS.

This will include those languages that, hardly rising above the dignity of dialects, are spoken in various parts of Europe by the peasantry.



CHAPTER IV.

BRIEF REVIEW OF EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY.

THAT Britain was inhabited by a prehistoric people is highly probable, but, beyond the surmises of Lyell and Lubbock, and the mythical stories concerning a race of giants, we have no clue to the primitive inhabitants.

We know from the Phœnicians that, twelve hundred years before the birth of Christ, the Kelts, driven westward by the other Asiatic hordes, had devastated Gaul, and had passed over to "The White Land."*

THE KELTS.

The Kelt, whose homes had been the rich Danubian provinces near the shores of the Black Sea, the grassy plains of Iberia, and the fruitful slopes of Gaul, found, for a time, rest from Teutonic and Pelasgic invasion in the land which he called "The Hill Afar Off."†

* So called from the chalky cliffs and headlands.

† *Bru*, the brow, and *utan*, afar off.

He was the first historic inhabitant of Britain. Short, dark, swarthy in appearance, brave and cruel in character, by nature and religion superstitious, generous and impulsive in his treatment of strangers, he presents a strong contrast to the Teuton.

THE ROMANS.

In the year 55 B. C., Julius Cæsar, having conquered the Gauls, and being at a loss what to do with his superfluous troops, determined upon an invasion of the White Land. The result of three expeditions was a disastrous failure of the Roman arms; for, although Cæsar was able to penetrate into the interior of the country, even as far as Chester (Lat. *castra*, a camp), his legions were so hemmed in by swarms of the enemy that conquest became an impossibility.

But Agricola, the great statesman and warrior, sent by his royal master, Valerius, landed on the coast of Kent a vast army, officered by the flower of Roman chivalry, and succeeded, after many bloody battles, in "completing the conquest." He drove the wild Kelts across the Blue Cheviot hills of the North into the caves and fastnesses of Cornwall, to the lone Isle of Maun, or Mona, and firmly established the Roman rule. Then he wrote to Rome: "We have now conquered a warlike people; shall we put them under the yoke and make slaves of them? Rather let us

civilize them." This wise policy was adopted, and the student will naturally say, what an excellent thing it was for the Kelt that ever he was conquered by the Roman. But the Roman made the cruel law that no Briton should carry warlike weapons, nor exercise himself in any soldierly pursuit. As the Roman maintained uninterrupted dominion over Britain for five hundred years, it is easy to imagine how the Kelt degenerated from the hardiness of his free ancestors to the effeminacy of a race long in bondage. From having once excelled even the Spartans in his endurance and courage, he became weak, and ignorant of the ways of warfare.

In the third century, when the Goths were at the gates of Rome, the Romans were recalled from Britain, and they left the Kelts as the dogs would leave the sheep—at the mercy of the wolves.

It was not long ere poor Prince Vortigern found his new dominion threatened. Hardly had the last Roman legion crossed the English Channel, than there poured over the Cheviot Hills the fierce Kelts—Picts and Scots—who had never been subdued by the Romans. The British prince, in his extremity, sought the advice of his augurs, and by them was induced to ask help of the Anglo-Saxons*—a race of semi-pirates, who, even during the Roman dominion, had made many memorable descents on the British coasts.

* A. D. 449.

THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

The Anglo-Saxons drove back the invaders; but finding the country "a land flowing with milk and honey," they resolved to seize upon it themselves. So their swords were turned upon the very people who had solicited and bought their aid, and, after a vain struggle, the hapless Kelt had to succumb to their rapacity.

In personal appearance the Anglo-Saxon was the very opposite of the Kelt. Tall, light-haired, and blue-eyed, he was so noble in aspect that a Pope of Rome, seeing certain Anglo-Saxons brought prisoners before him, said, "*Non Angli, sed Angeli*"—i. e., not *Angles*, but *Angels*. The Saxon was by trade a warrior. With him courage was esteemed the highest human virtue. He would lay his babe to rest on a shield, surrounded with the glitter of arms, or he would clasp him to his breast and leap with him into the sea,* thus training him from very babyhood to feats of endurance. All captives and cowards were sacrificed to their idols, Odin, Freya, and Thor.

The terms *Angle* and *Saxon* were merely nick-names. One portion of the Aryan host that from Asia overran early Europe, had for their battle-cry the word "Goth!"† and in time were known as the

* Aristotle.

† *Goth*, good, brave.

Goths. A tribe of these settled in the mountains of Germany, and, because they lived in an angle of the hills, were called the Angles. Again, because they carried in battle a cimeter or curved sword called a *seax*, they became known as the *Seaxons* or Saxons.

THE DANES.

The Danes were a fierce race of sea-kings, and included the Jutes and Norwegians, whose name had spread terror all over Europe. They were intrepid pirates, who set to sea in their frail boats and swept down like hawks upon the coast towns of the German Ocean, the Bay of Biscay, and even of the Mediterranean Sea. These Vikings, with their bloodthirsty followers, landed on the coast of Yorkshire, and began a series of battles with the Saxons, that at one time threatened the extermination of the one race or the other. The most horrible tortures were practiced on captives; flaying, burning, and bone-breaking were the events of the hour, and quarter was an unheeded cry in the cruel struggle for supremacy.

Now the tide of victory rolled one way, and now another. At last, after years of the most sanguinary conflicts, these two great tribes laid down their arms, and united under the reign of Edward the Confessor. Thus the Scandinavians and Teutons formed the foundation of the race that were to be the permanent inhabitants of Britain.

THE NORMANS.

But the history of the invasions of Britain is not ended. The Scandinavians, who had conquered and had allied themselves with the Gauls, had grown up in the North of France as a new nation, known as the **NORMANS**—a people who spoke a mixed language composed of Norse and bastard Latin.

Under William the Conqueror, the Normans landed in Kent, and, having overcome Harold, placed the whole land under subjection. The mingling of the Norman blood with the Gothic has produced the race now commonly called **ENGLISHMEN**.



CHAPTER V.

EFFECTS OF HISTORY ON LANGUAGE.

LET us now see what these different nations have done for the construction of our mother-tongue. The Kelts, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans successively held sway in England, and it is an interesting study to mark the impression that each of these great nations has left on our language.

THE KELTS.

Beyond many names of places and some names of persons, we find but little Keltic, if we except several of our names of domestic articles.

Some Keltic Words.

Basgawd, a basket.

Botwm, a button.

Bran, bran.

Braithair, a brother.

Crog, a crook.

Crowd, crowd, a fiddle.

Greidel, a griddle.

Gwalanen, flannel.

Matto, a mattock.

Maithair, a mother.

Mop, a mop.

Qwyn, a hen, a queen.

Rhail, a rail.

Syth, size.

Together with *tartan*, *plaid*, *bard*, *kilt*, *clan*, *darn*, and some few others.

Common Christian Names.

<i>Arthur</i> , noble.	<i>Kenneth</i> , a leader.
<i>Brian</i> , strong.	<i>Llewellyn</i> , lightning.
<i>Donald</i> , proud chief.	<i>Oscar</i> , bounding warrior.
<i>Duncan</i> , brown chief.	<i>Owen</i> , young chieftain.
<i>Evan</i> , John.	<i>Bridget</i> , strength.

THE ROMANS.

It is a singular thing that a civilized nation like the Romans could hold dominion over an uncivilized people like the Kelts for five hundred years, could marry and intermarry with them, and could place them in their families in Rome itself, and on going away from them leave no trace of their language. Beyond a few names of places, as Chester (from *castra*), Lincoln (from *colonia*), and a few ecclesiastical terms, we find in the language no trace of the great Roman era. This is due to the fidelity of the Kelts to their mother-tongue—a virtue which has marked them in all ages. Even now in parts of Ireland, Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Cornwall, and in nearly the whole of Wales, the Keltic tongue is spoken, and Keltic traditions are kept with an enthusiasm that defies centuries of subjugation.

THE SAXONS.

Here we come to the backbone of the English language. Max Müller claims that more than two-fifths of our language is Neo-Latin. This may be so in the strict sense of the expression, but if we take the ordinary language of correspondence and conversation we shall find that a far greater average than three-fifths will be Saxon. Let us lay aside the many hundreds of technical terms of Greek and Latin origin that are, as one might say, the common property of all modern European nations, and we shall find Saxon words bearing a far greater proportion than is here estimated. Out of 1942 words taken from the works of Milton, Addison, Hume and Gibbon, only 201 are not of Saxon origin.

THE DANES.

The Norse element is strongly represented in modern English, but as it is allied with such close relationship to the Anglo-Saxon, we shall not in this small volume trace its separate history. The following specimen of Danish-English, taken from an inscription over Aldburgh Church door, will serve to illustrate its similarity to Saxon :

Ulf het arearan cyrice for hanum and for Gunthana saula.

Ulf (Wolf) did rear the church for him and for the soul of Gūnþar.

THE NORMANS.

From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that the language of the people of England at the coming of William the Conqueror was almost pure Teutonic. But then a revulsion took place that threatened for a time to annihilate the Anglo-Saxon foundations of our tongue. William I. conquered England, and from that day, from the Land's End to John o' Groats, the simple, robust Anglo-Saxon had to give place to the Norman. Norman nobles ruled the land, and the Norman tongue was the language of the court, the camp, and the school-room. At Oriel College, Oxford, as late as A. D. 1328, there was a law in effect forbidding any student to speak in the vulgar tongue. But the common people of England, the blood and the sinew of the country, clung with a deep affection and an unconquerable obstinacy to the loved accents of their Saxon fathers; and, while they accepted words from their conquerors, they only engrafted them on the boughs of the parent tree. Thus was born the Anglo-Norman tongue, a mixture of good English and bad French. The Saxon ox and cow, became Norman *boeuf*, beef; the Saxon calf, Norman *veau*, veal; the Saxon pig, Norman *porc*, pork; and the Saxon sheep and lamb, Norman *moutton*, mutton; the Saxon hut, house, home, were Normanized into *manor*, *palace*, *residence*, *villa*, and *castle*; the benches and stools became *chairs* and *tables*; and the rooms and withdrawing rooms,

chambers and *parlors*. But how simple were the dear old Saxon words that suffered mutilation and death at the hands of the invader!

Various inducements led the Saxon nobles to adopt the Norman tongue. Polity, and fashion too, lent their strong aid. To the hapless earl the acquisition of the French language brought court favor, while protracted trouble followed the unhappy wight—if he were of rank and importance sufficiently high for persecution—who dared to ignore the Norman dialect. Then among the upper classes of the Saxons, Norman became fashionable, and many a proud thane whose grandfather would have scorned to use a Norman phrase, blushed to speak in the simple accents of “the vulgar tongue.”



CHAPTER VI.

*ELEMENTS AND CHARACTER OF THE ENGLISH
LANGUAGE.*

I. THE SAXON ELEMENT.

THE beauty of the Saxon is its simplicity : for as a language is simple, so is it terse and eloquent. Thus our forefathers called the Testament *God's spell*. They used *eyebite* for fascinate, *wanwit* for stultitude, *wan-hope* for despair, *wanthrif* for extravagance, *wantrust* for hesitation, *inwit* for conscience, *God's acre* for cemetery, *flitter-mouse* for bat, *fore-talk* for preface, *after-think* for repentance, *star-conner* for astronomer, *bocman** for author, *meddler* for mediator, and *all heal* for divinity.

Their words were derived from the most simple actions or objects. Thus, from *tenian*, to cut, the Saxon derived *ten*, a cut†; for he counted with notches on a stick; and when he had made as many marks

* The word *boc*, a book, comes from *bêc*, a beech-tree, as the Saxons wrote on the film that lined the bark of the beech; as also in Latin *liber*, a book, comes from *liber*, the skin of the bark of a tree.

† Some derive this word from *tynan*, to close or shut, that being the action when the last of the fingers was closed down on the palm in counting.

as he had fingers and thumbs, he made a cut in the stick. Ane-lyfan, to leave one, or a cut and leave one, gave *eleven*; twain-lyfan, or a cut and leave two, *twelve*; and twain-ten, or two cuts, twenty, or a great *scar*, which we now call *score*. Because the head was carried loftily, he called it *heaved*, or head; the heaved-up vault of the sky was to him the *heaven*; the one that bound the house with the strength of his labor he called the house-band, or *husband*; she who weaved, the *wife*, or weaver; the one who gave him bread he called his feeder, or *father*; and the one who cared for his sheep, his ewe-man, or *yeoman*.

SAXON GRAMMAR.

The Saxon Grammar has three genders, three numbers—the singular, dual, and plural—and five cases—the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and instrumental.

The euphonic plural of *an* or *en* that we find now in so few words was once very common; as *ox*, *oxen*; *chick*, *chicken*; * *horse*, *horsen*; *house*, *housen*; *man*, *manen*, contracted to *men*; *cow*, *cowen*, corrupted to *kine*; *sow*, *sowen*, corrupted to *swine*; *steorran*, the stars; and *egan*, the eyes.

* Archbishop Trench suggests that the *en* of "chicken" is simply a form of diminution—as, *maid-en*, a *little* maid; but what would His Grace of Dublin say to *pig-en*, a little pig, which would be quite as correct philology? *Chick-ens* is a barbarism—a word with two plural forms; as, *child-r-en*, *breth-r-en*.

PRONOUNS.

DEMONSTRATIVE AND RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

SE, *that* or *the*.

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.
	M.	F.	N.	<i>Of all Genders.</i>
N.	Se,	seo,	thaet.	Tha.
G.	Thaes,	thaere,	thaes.	Thara.
D.	Tham,	thaere,	tham.	Tham.
Ac.	Thone,	tha,	thaet.	Tha.
Ins.	Thy,	thaere,	thy.	Tham.

THES, *this*.

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.
	M.	F.	N.	<i>Of all Genders.</i>
N.	Thes,	theos,	this.	Thas.
G.	Thises,	thisse,	thises.	Thissa.
D.	Thisum,	thisse,	thisum.	Thissum.
Ac.	Thisne,	thas,	this.	Thas.
Ins.	Thys,	thisse,	thys.	Thissum.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

IC, *I*; THU, *thou*; HE, HEO, HIT, *he, she, it*.*First Person, Ic, I.*

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	Ic,	wit,	we.
G.	Min,	uncer,	ure.
D.	Me,	unc,	us.
Ac.	Mec,	uncit,	usic.
Ins.	Me,	unc,	us.

Second Person, THU, thou.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	Thu,	git,	ge.
G.	Thin,	incer,	eower.
D.	The,	inc,	eow.
Ac.	Thec,	incit,	eowic.
Ins.	The,	inc,	eow.

HE, it.

Third Person, HE, HEO, HIT, he, she, it.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
N. .	He,	heo,	hit.	Hi.
G. .	His,	hire,	his.	Hira.
D. .	Him,	hire,	him.	Him.
Ac. .	Hine,	hi,	hit.	Hi.
Ins. .	Him,	hire,	him.	Him.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

HWA, *who*; HWAET, *what*.

	M. AND F.	N.
N.	Hwa,	hwaet.
G.	Hwaes,	hwaes.
D.	Hwam,	hwam.
Ac.	Hwone,	hwaet.
Ins.	Hwam,	hwy.

NOUNS.

THE FIRST DECLENSION.

The First Declension consists of nouns ending in *a* and *e*; as, *Mas.*, NAMA, *a name*; *Fem.*, TUNGE, *a tongue*; *Neut.*, EAGE, *an eye*.

MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>N.</i> Nama, a name.	Naman, names.
<i>G.</i> Naman, of a name.	Namena, of names.
<i>D.</i> Naman, to or for a name.	Namum, to or for names.
<i>Ac.</i> Naman, a name. [name.]	Naman, names.
<i>Ins.</i> Naman, by, with, or from a	Namum, by, with, or from names.

FEMININE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>N.</i> Tunge, a tongue.	Tungan, tongues.
<i>G.</i> Tungan, of a tongue.	Tungena, of tongues.
<i>D.</i> Tungan, to or for a tongue.	Tungum, to or for tongues.
<i>Ac.</i> Tungan, a tongue. [tongue.]	Tungan, tongues.
<i>Ins.</i> Tungan, by, with, or from a	Tungum, by, with, or from tongues.

NEUTER.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>N.</i> Eage, an eye.	Eagan, eyes.
<i>G.</i> Eagan, of an eye.	Eagena, of eyes.
<i>D.</i> Eagan, to or for an eye.	Eagum, to eyes.
<i>Ac.</i> Eage, an eye.	Eagan, eyes.
<i>Ins.</i> Eage, by, with, or from an eye.	Eagum, by, with, or from eyes.

THE SECOND DECLENSION.

The Second Declension consists of nouns ending in a consonant; as, *Mas.*, HUND, a hound; *Fem.*, SPRÆC, a speech; *Neut.*, WORD, a word.

MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>N.</i> Hund, a hound.	Hundas, hounds.
<i>G.</i> Hundes, of a hound.	Hunda, of hounds.
<i>D.</i> Hunde, to or for a hound.	Hundum, to or for hounds.
<i>Ac.</i> Hund, a hound. [hound.]	Hundas, hounds.
<i>Ins.</i> Hunde, by, with, or from a	Hundum, by, with, or from hounds.

FEMININE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Spræc, a <i>speech</i> .	Spræca, <i>speeches</i> .
G. Spræca, of a <i>speech</i> .	Spræca, } of <i>speeches</i> .
D. Spræce, to a <i>speech</i> .	Spræcena, }
Ac. Spræce, a <i>speech</i> .	Spræcum, to <i>speeches</i> .
Ins. Spræce, by, with, or from a <i>speech</i> .	Spræca, <i>speeches</i> .
	Spræcum, by, with, or from <i>speeches</i> .

NEUTER.

SINGULAR.
N. Word, a <i>word</i> .
G. Wordes, of a <i>word</i> .
D. Worde, to or from a <i>word</i> .
Ac. Word, a <i>word</i> .
Ins. Worde, by, with, or from a <i>word</i> .

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

RULE 1.—*Adjectives preceded by a definitive word have their declension like the masculine, feminine, and neuter of the FIRST DECLENSION.*

RULE 2.—*Adjectives NOT preceded by a definitive word are defined thus:*

SINGULAR.

God, *good*.

	M.	F.	N.
N. . . .	God,	god,	god.
G. . . .	Godes,	godre,	godes.
D. . . .	Godum,	godre,	godum.
Ac. . . .	Godne,	gode,	god.
Ins. . . .	Gode,	godre,	gode.

PLURAL.

	M. AND F.	N.
<i>N.</i>	Gode,	Godu.
<i>G.</i>	Godra,	Godra.
<i>D.</i>	Godum,	Godum.
<i>Ac.</i>	Gode,	Godu.
<i>Ina.</i>	—,	—.

VERBS.

Verbs may be divided into WEAK and STRONG conjugations.

WEAK CONJUGATIONS—FIRST CLASS.

NERIAN, *to persevere.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nerie, <i>I persevere.</i>	Neriadh, <i>we persevere.</i>
Nerest, <i>you persevere.</i>	Neriadh, <i>you persevere.</i>
Neredh,* <i>he perseveres.</i>	Neriadh, <i>they persevere.</i>

Preterite.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nerede, <i>I persevered.</i>	Neredon, <i>we persevered.</i>
Neredest, <i>you persevered.</i>	Neredon, <i>you persevered.</i>
Nerede, <i>he persevered.</i>	Neredon, <i>they persevered.</i>

*The *dh* has the pronunciation of *the*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nerie, if I, you, or he persevere.	Nerien, if we, you, or they persevered.

Preterite.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nerede, if I, you, or he persevered.	Nereden, if we, you, or they persevered.

IMPERATIVE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nere.	Neriadh.

INFINITIVE.

Pres., nerian, to persevere; *Indef. Part.*, neriende, persevering; *Perf. Part.*, ge-nered, having persevered.

WEAK CONJUGATIONS—SECOND CLASS.

LUFIAN, to love.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Lufie, I love.	Lufiadh, we love.
Lufast, you love.	Lufiadh, you love.
Lufadh, he loves.	Lufiadh, they love.

Preterite.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Lufode, <i>I loved.</i>	Lufodon, <i>we loved.</i>
Lufodest, <i>you loved.</i>	Lufodon, <i>you loved.</i>
Lufode, <i>he loved.</i>	Lufodon, <i>they loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Lufie, <i>if I, you, or he love.</i>	Lufien, <i>if we, you, or they love.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Lufa.	Lufiath.

INFINITIVE.

Pres., lufian, *to love*; *Indef. Part.*, lufiende, *loving*; *Perf. Part.*, ge-lufod, *loved*.

WEAK CONJUGATIONS—THIRD CLASS.

HYRAN, *to hear.*

INDICATIVE.

Present.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Hyre, <i>I hear.</i>	Hyradh, <i>we hear.</i>
Hyrest, <i>you hear.</i>	Hyradh, <i>you hear.</i>
Hyredh, <i>he hears.</i>	Hyradh, <i>they hear.</i>

Preterite.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Hyrde, <i>I heard.</i>	Hyrdon, <i>we heard.</i>
Hyrdest, <i>you heard.</i>	Hyrdon, <i>you heard.</i>
Hyrde, <i>he heard.</i>	Hyrdon, <i>they heard.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Hyre, <i>if I, you, or he hear.</i>	Hyren, <i>if we, you, or they hear.</i>

Preterite.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Hyrde, <i>if I, you, or he heard.</i>	Hyrden, <i>if we, you, or they heard.</i>

INFINITIVE.

Pres., hyran, *to hear*; *Indef. Part.*, hyrende, *hearing*; *Perf. Part.*, ge-hyred, *heard*.

VERBS OF STRONG CONJUGATION.

NIMAN, *to take.*

Present.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nime, <i>I take.</i>	Nimadh, <i>we take.</i>
Nimest, <i>you take.</i>	Nimadh, <i>you take.</i>
Nimedh, <i>he takes.</i>	Nimadh, <i>they take.</i>

Preterite.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nam, <i>I took.</i>	Namon, <i>we took.</i>
Name, <i>you took.</i>	Namon, <i>you took.</i>
Nam, <i>he took.</i>	Namon, <i>they took.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nime, <i>if I, you, or he take.</i>	Nimen, <i>if we, you, or they take.</i>

Preterite.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Name, <i>if I, you, or he took.</i>	Namen, <i>if we, you, or they took.</i>

INFINITIVE.

Pres., niman, *to take*; *Indef. Part.*, nimende, *taking*; *Perf. Part.*, ge-numen, *taken*.

INDICATIVE.

CREOPAN, *to creep.*

Present.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Creope, <i>I creep.</i>	Creopadh, <i>we creep.</i>
Creopst, <i>you creep.</i>	Creopadh, <i>you creep.</i>
Crypdh, <i>he creeps.</i>	Creopadh, <i>they creep.</i>

Preterite.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Creap, <i>I crept.</i>	Crupon, <i>we crept.</i>
Crupe, <i>you crept.</i>	Crupon, <i>you crept.</i>
Creap, <i>he crept.</i>	Crupon, <i>they crept.</i>

INDICATIVE.

To BE.

Present.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Eom or beon, <i>I am.</i>	Sindon, <i>we are.</i>
Art or hist, <i>you are.</i>	Sindon, <i>you are.</i>
Is or byth, <i>he is.</i>	Sindon, <i>they are.</i>

Preterite.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Waes, <i>I was.</i>	Waeron, <i>we were.</i>
Waere, <i>you were.</i>	Waeron, <i>you were.</i>
Waes, <i>he was.</i>	Waeron, <i>they were.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Beo, <i>if I, you, or he be.</i>	Beon, <i>if we, you, or they be.</i>

Preterite.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Waere, <i>if I, you, or he were.</i>	Waeron, <i>if we, you, or they were.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

SINGULAR.

Beo.

PLURAL.

Bith.

INFINITIVE.

Pres., beon, *wesan* ; *Indef. Part.*, wesende, *being* ; *Perf. Part.*, ge-wesen, *been*.

What we have lately been accustomed to style the definite article **THE** is really a definite adjective. It is the second person singular of the imperative mode of *the-an*, to assume. Thus, "the man" means *assume man*.

THAT is the past participle of the same verb, *that*, assumed. Thus, "that man" means the *man assumed*.

IT, or **HIT**, is the past participle of *haetan*, to name, and means the one *named*.

The earliest specimen we have of the Saxon language is the *Lay of Beowulf*, an epic poem of the seventh century. That there was much poetry among the early Saxons, notwithstanding Taine's libels upon them, none can doubt; unfortunately there remain to us but few specimens. That Taine was unable to appreciate the simplicity of Saxon poetry is not remarkable. To him the words that breathe of home, heaven, and the simple affections of the human heart, are tame when compared with the florid, gushing rhapsodies of the early French poets. No poetry! Read what old Cædmon, the monk of Whitby, wrote in the year 680 A. D.:

Nu sceolan we herian	<i>Now shall we praise</i>
Heofan rices weard,	<i>The warden of the kingdom of heaven,</i>
And hys mod-geþonc	<i>And the mind-thought</i>
Metodes myhte !	<i>Of his mighty creation !</i>
Waera wuldor Faeder.	<i>Very wonderful Father.</i>
He aereſt geſceop	<i>He earlieſt yscooped (scooped)</i>
Eorþan bearnum,	<i>For the children of earth,</i>
Heofan to hrofe,	<i>The heaven for a roof,</i>
Halig Scyppend !	<i>Holy Captain !</i>

Herbert, however, reads this as follows :

Nu we sceolan herian	<i>Now we shall praise</i>
Heofon rices weard,	<i>The guardian of heaven,</i>
Metodes myhte,	<i>AND THE MIGHT OF THE CREATOR,</i>
And hys mod-ge-þonc,	<i>And his counsel,</i>
Wera wuldor Faeder.	<i>The Glory-father of men.</i>
He aereſt geſceop	<i>He firſt created</i>
Ylða bearnum,	<i>For the children of men,</i>
Heofon to hrofe,	<i>Heaven as a roof,</i>
Halig Scyppend !	<i>The holy Captain !</i>

We are now obliged to pass over two hundred years ere we come to the many valuable translations of the royal author, Alfred the Great. Among these may be given the following* (about A. D. 870) :

Fella spella him sædon tha Beormas ægether ge of hyra agenum lande ge of thaem lande the ymb hy utan waeron: ac he nyste hwæt thæs sothe wær; forthæm he hit sylf ne geseah.

* The translations of the Saxon and Semi-Saxon specimens will be found in Appendix C, the author thinking it better to give the student an opportunity to exercise his ingenuity before referring to the key.

Swiðost he for thyder, to eacan ðæs landes sceawunge, for ðæm hors-hwælum, for ðæm hi habbath swyðe æthele ban on hyra to-thum, tha teth hi brohton sume thaem cyninege; and hyra hyd bith swyðe God to scip-raph. Se hwæle bith micle læssi ðonne oðre hwælas, ne bith he lengra ðonne syfan elna lang; ac on his agnum lande is se besta hwæl-huntath, tha beoð eahta and feowertiges elna lange; ðare he sæde ðæt he syxa sum ofsloge syxtig on twam dagum. He was swiðe spedig man on ðæm æhtum the heora speda on beoð, ðæt is on wild deorum.

Saxon Names of the Months.

January, *Wulfe-monadh*, or the wolf month.

February, *Sprout-kele*, because the kele or cole began to sprout.

March, *Lenct-monadh*, because the days began to lengthen.

April, *Ooster-monadh*, because their Easter generally fell in April.

May, *Tri-milci*, because they milked their cows three times a day.

June, *Mede-monadh*, when their cattle were first turned out to feed in the meadows.

July, *Hey-monadh*, or the month of the hay.

August, *Arn-monadh*, or the month for filling the barns.

September, *Gerst-monadh*, or the month for taking grist to the mill.

October, *Wyn-monadh*, or wine month.

November, *Winde-monadh*, or the month of high winds.

December, *Wynter-monadh*, or winter month. This was also called *Hilig-monadh*, or holy month, on account of its being the reputed month of the birth of Christ.

Days of the Week.

Sunday, *Sunnan-dæg*, the first day of the week, sacred to the worship of the idol of the sun.

Monday, *Monan-dæg*, the moon's day.

Tuesday, *Tiwes-dæg*, the day of Tu, the god of war.

Wednesday, *Wodnes-dæg*, the day of Wodin, the highest god.

Thursday, *Thunres-dæg*, the day of Thor, the god of thunder.

Friday, *Frige-dæg*, the day of Freya, the Venus of the Saxons.

Saturday, *Seater-dæg*, the day of Seater or Saturn.

Christian Names from the Saxon.

Adolphus, *ead*, happiness, and *ulph*, help: happy help.

Alaric, *al*, all, and *ric*, rich.

Albert, *albrecht*, all bright.

Alfred, *al*, all, and *frede*, peace.

Alonzo, all ready.

Archibald, *erkennan*, to understand, and *bold*, bold.

Bernard, *beorn-hart*, stout heart.

Bertram, bright raven.

Charles, *car*, stout.

Conrad, *con*, able, and *rad*, counsel.

Edgar, *eadig*, happy, and *are*, honor.

Edmund, *ead*, blessed, and *mund*, peace.

Edward, *ead*, blessedness, and *aerd*, nature.

Edwin, *ead*, happy, and *win*, a conqueror.

Egbert, *ece*, eternal, and *beorht*, flourishing.

Eric, rich.

Ernest, *eornest*, earnest.

Ferdinand, *feorht-hand*, pure peace.

Francis, *frank*, free.

Frederic, *frede*, peace, and *ric*, rich.

Geoffrey, *gaw*, glad, and *frede*, peace.

Godfrey, *god*, god, and *frede*, peace: at peace with
God.

Harold, a warrior.

Henry, *han*, a haven, and *ric*, rich.

Herbert, *here*, an army, and *beorht*, bright: the glory
of an army.

Herman, *here*, an army, and *man*, a man.

Hubert, *hethe*, color, and *beort*, clear.

Hugh, *hewen*, to cleave.

Leonard, *leon*, a lion, and *aerd*, nature.

Leopold, *leod*, the people, and *hold*, bold.

Richard, *ric*, rich, and *aerd*, nature.

Robert, *rad*, counsel, and *beorht*, bright.

Roderic, *rad*, counsel, and *ric*, rich.

Roger, *rub*, rest, and *geren*, to desire.

Theobald, *theod*, the people, and *bald*, bold.

Walter, *wald*, a wood, and *heer*, a master.

William, *guild helm*, golden helmet, a title of honor.

When a Saxon distinguished himself in war he was presented with a golden helmet and called Guildhelm, or William.

Ada, Adeline, Adelaide, *ædhel*, noble.

Alberta, fem. of Albert.

Alice, *ædhel*, noble, and *heisten*, to be called.

Bertha, *beorht*, bright.

Charlotte, fem. of Charles.

Edith, *ead*, happiness, and *ythian*, to redound.

Ethel, *ædhel*, noble.

Frances, Fanny, fem. of Francis.

Gertrude, *gar*, all, and *troth*, truth.

Griselda, a stone heroine.

Harriet, fem. dim. of Henry.

Ida, godlike.

Mildred, *mild*, mild, and *rad*, counsel.

Wilhelmina, fem. of William.

Winfred, *winnan*, to get, and *frede*, peace.

II. THE SEMI-SAXON.

Then came the time of the Norman bondage, when the English was adulterated with words of Norman origin. In this vast storm of foreign words were blown many seeds from the Pelasgic shores, and these—the Greek and the Latin—took root in English soil and grew up side by side with Saxon words. But

while England was overruled by the Norman, and the Norman language only found currency among the higher orders, the people spoke a tongue that, though it bore the impress of Norman thought and form, kept to the spirit of Saxon simplicity. This period we call the SEMI-SAXON.

The Saxon Chronicle, written about A. D. 1154, will serve to present to us fair specimens of the Semi-Saxon :

On this yer wærd the king Stephen ded, and bebyried there hys wif and hys sune wæron bebyried æt Tauresfeld. Tha the king was ded tha was the eorl beionde the sæ; and ne durste nan man don oðer bute god for the micel eie of him.*

A few years later than this we have the metrical ballad of Layamon, entitled *Brutus of England*, a verse of which will be sufficient to give the student a specimen of his style :

Tha the king igeton hafde
And al his mon-weorede
Tha bugan out of burghhe
Theines swithe balde.†

But at last even royalty itself is obliged to adopt the vulgar tongue, and we find in the year 1258 a proclamation of King Henry III. addressed in Norman English :

Henri, thurg godes fultome King on Engleneoande, lhoaverd on

* See Appendix C.

† See Appendix C.

Yrloande, Duke on Normand, on Acquitain, Eorl on Anjou, send igretynge, to all hise halde, ilærde and ilwerde on Huntingdon-schiere.

That witen ge wel alle thæt we willen and unnen thæt ure rædesmen alle, other the moar del heom thæt beoth ichosen thurg us and thurg thæt loandesfolk on ure Kuneriche, habbeth idon and schullen don in the worthnesce of Gode and ure treowthe for the freme of the loande, etc.*

How quaintly Robert of Gloucester, in his *Rhyming Chronicle*, describes the signs of the times in which he lived:

Thus come lo! Englelonde into Normannes honde,
And the Normannes ne couthe the bote her own speche,
And speke French as dude atom and here chylðren dude al so teche,
So that heyemen of thys lond that of her blod come.
Holdeth alle thulke speche that hii of hem nome,
Ver bote a man couthe French men tolth of him wel lute,
Ac lowe men holdeth to Englyss, and to her kunde speche yute.
Ich wene ther ne be man in world contreyes none;
That ne holdeth to her kunde speche bote Engelonde one.
Ac wel me wot vor to conne both wel yt ys,
Vor the moar that a man con the moar worth he ys.†

Now, even in the beginning of the fourteenth century the dawn of the English language was visible on the dim horizon. Many things tended to the resuscitation of the Saxon element. The Church spread her wings over the vulgar tongue, for Saxon slaves who could assume the priesthood were enfranchised; men of rank patronized Saxon literature; and, above all,

* For translation see Appendix C.

† For translation see Appendix C.

there arose the galaxy of great men who graced that time.

In fact, if the days of Elizabeth were the golden age of English literature, the fourteenth century was its silver age. Then, again, came to the front a staunch, noble-hearted school-master, one John Coleman, who refused to let Norman be the language of his school-room, and boldly bade his scholars use the tongue of their forefathers. As Trevissa tells us: "A maistre of grammer changide the lore in scoles and construction of Frensch into Englisch."

Sir John Mandeville wrote his *Travels*, which may be styled the first book in the English language:

For the comownes, upon festyfull dayes, whan their sholden gon to chirche to serve God, than gon thei to tavernes, and ben there in glotony, alle the day and nyghte, and eten and drynken as bestes that have no resoun, and wite not whan they have y now.*

Gower, who had been made famous by his *Fifty French Ballads*, was ordered by Richard II. to use the vulgar tongue, which he does with a strong Norman twang:

Mayden moder mild, oyez cet oreysoun;
From shame thou me scilde, et de la mal feloun.
For love of thyne childe, me menez de tresoun,
Ich wes wod and wilde, ore su en prisoun.†

* For translation see Appendix C.

† For translation see Appendix C.

In this glorious fourteenth century, too, Robert Langlande* gave us his *Visions of Piers the Plowman*, a satire on the vices of the clergy, which is full of quaint thought, and is clothed in sweet words :

Thus yrobed in russet, I romed me aboute,
 Al a somer secon for to seche Dowel,
 And frayned ful efte of folk that I mette,
 If eny wyghtte wiste, where Dowel was at inne,
 And what man he myghtte be ; of many men I askid
 Was never wyghtte as I wente that me wyse couthe,
 Where this leed logged, lasse other more,
 Til hit bifel on Friday two frerys I mette,
 Maistris of the menours, men of gret witte.
 I halsed them henderliche as I hadde lerned,
 And preied hem per charite er thei passeden ferther,
 If thei knewen eny countreie or coostes as they wente,
 Wher that Dowel dwellyth.†

The name of Chaucer ‡ graced this century. Second only to Shakespeare, he stands *facile princeps* of all our other poets. To his genius the resurrection of the English language may be justly attributed. He was a man of rank and wealth, and yet he clothed his transcendent ideas in the garb of the vulgar tongue, and he set a fashion among the nobles for the study of English.

* A. D. 1360.

† For translation see Appendix C.

‡ A. D. 1328-1400. There were only fifty copies of Chaucer's works issued, one of which, written in gold, is now in the library of Litchfield Cathedral. On the fly-leaf is mentioned how the owner gave a load of hay for it.

THE MILLER.*

[From the CANTERBURY TALES.]

The meller was a stout carl for the nones,
Ful he was of braun, and eek of boones;
He was schort-schuldred, broode, a thikke knari
Ther n'as no dore that he n'olde heve of barre,
Or breke it with a rennyng of his heed.
His berd as ony sowe or fox was reed,
And thereto brood, as though it were a spade.
Upon the cop right of his nose he hade
A werte, and theron stood a tuft of heres,
Reede as the berstles of a souwes eeres.
His nose-thurles blake were and wyde,
A swerd and a boceler baar he by his side,
His mouth as wyde was as a gret forneys.
Wel cowde he stele corn, and tollen thries;
And yet he had a thombe of gold parde.†
A whight cote and blewe hood wered he.
A baggepipe cowde he blowe and sowne,
And therewithal he brought us out of towne.

Another great luminary of this illustrious age was John de Wicliffe, the morning-star of the Reformation. In the seclusion of his home in the little village of Lutterworth he set about the translation of the Gospels into the vulgar tongue. He was once professor of Baliol College, Oxford, and was a man of great

* For translation see Appendix C.

† The miller's thumb by a particular movement spread the sample of meal over the fingers; the thumb was the gauge of the value of the produce; hence arose the sayings, "Worth a miller's thumb," and "An honest miller hath a *golden thumb*."

learning, as well as of powerful imagination. His style denotes a charming simplicity, and an unswerving fidelity to the speech of his forefathers.

WICLIFFE'S TRANSLATION.

And Mary seyde, My soul magnifieth the Lord.

And my spiryt hath gladid in God myn helthe.

For He hath behulden the mekenesse of His handmayden: for lo! for this alle generatiouns schulen seye that I am blessed.

For He that is mighte hath don to me grete thingis, and His name is holy.

And His mercy is fro kyndrede into kyndredis to men that dreden Him.

Then after a time came Caxton, who, by printing works in the vulgar tongue, lent a powerful lever to the uprising of the Saxon element. Not only did he print books, but he wrote them until old age came upon him. As he says, "Thus ende I this boke, and for as moche as in wryting of the same my penne is worn, myn hande wery, myn eyen dimmed with overmoch looking at the whit paper, and that age crepeth on me dayly."

The Pope's permission to have the miracle plays enacted in the vulgar tongue, in 1577, doubtless had its influence in popularizing the English language; and the grand Elizabethan era of literature saw the complete restoration of its fortunes. Shakespeare, Spencer and Milton did not live in vain: their immortal genius elevated the language into the loftiest position of modern tongues.

III. THE NORMAN.

The Norman element is strongly planted in the English tongue, and it is only due to the faithfulness of the yeomen of England that it did not completely absorb its Saxon rival. It is singular that even what Norman there is in the English language, progressive generations should have succeeded in anglicizing it until every trace of its primitive character is hidden from the eyes of the casual observer. Who would recognize *ecrevisse* in craw-fish, *Chateauvert hill* in Shotover hill, *contre danse* in country dance, *sante terre* in saunterer, *dent de lion* in dandelion, or *quel-quechose* in kickshaw?

Not only did Norman words and phrases engraft themselves on the English tongue, but Norman allied itself with the Saxon in forming new words. Thus:

NORMAN.

SAXON.

<i>ciel</i> , heaven,	and	<i>ing</i> , little, give us <i>ceiling</i> .
<i>fer</i> , carry,	and	<i>bel</i> , a bell, <i>belfry</i> .
<i>mais-on</i> , a house,	and	<i>tiff-ian</i> , to guard, <i>mastiff</i> .
<i>grise</i> ,* a badger,	and	<i>hund-an</i> , to smell, <i>greyhound</i> .

The period of the dominion of the Norman lan-

* Also, we have *cur*, from the Norman *courte*, short. It means a short dog. When a "villain" was caught poaching in the feudal times, the head of the man and the tail of his dog were cut off; hence, *cur* is an abridged dog. Puppy comes from *poupé*, a pet.

guage may be said to have extended from the time of William I. to the reign of Edward III. Its existence as a sub-current of the English language will remain as long as that language is spoken.

IV. CLASSIC ELEMENT.

LATIN.

From the Norman we have derived a great portion of our Latin heritage, which consists of nearly two-fifths of the words in our language. This has been enriched by the introduction of Latin words by writers dating after the time of Queen Elizabeth, and especially by those who flourished in the Georgian era, which latter may really be called the Latin age of the English language.

Another cause of the introduction of Latin into our language is our long living in such close communication with the immediate descendants of the Latin race, the Italians, Portuguese, and Spaniards.

Latin gives strength to our language. Thus: from *ab*, from, and *oleo*, I smell, comes *abolish*, to destroy a thing so that *not even the smell of it remains*. *E*, out of, and *radix*, the root, give us *eradicate*, to tear a thing up by the root. *Sine*, without, and *cera*, wax, give us *sincere*, or pure honey without wax. How suggestive is our word *calculate*. It comes from *calculus*, a stone, and reveals to us at a glance how

the Romans taught their children notation. Words of Latin origin change with us their meaning; thus: *accost*, from *ad*, to, and *costa*, the rib, which was a word used to express the action of a person perpetrating a joke, now is applied to the ordinary act of address. Who would recognize in the "'m" of the school child's *Yes 'm*, the *matrona* of the Latin? * *Pecuniary* does not give us much of an idea of cattle, and yet it comes from *pecus*; for in old days cattle were money.†

Some Latin Words in the English Language.

Acer, sharp; *acidus*, sour; *acerbus*, bitter; acid, acrid, acerb-ity, acri-mony.

Acuo, *acutum*, to sharpen; acute, acum-en.

Æquus, level; equal, equa-tion, equa-tor, ad-equate, equity, in-iquity, equi-vocate, equi-nox.

Ævum, age; co-eval, prim-eval.

Ager, a field; agri-culture, agr-arian.

Ago, *actum*, to do; ag-ent, act, act-ive, ac-tion, ag-itate.

Ambitio, a going around, (*ambi eo, itum*) ambition, (a going around seeking favor.)

Ambulo, to walk; amb-le, ambul-ate, somn-ambu-list.

Amo, to love; am-our, am-orous, am-iable, am-ity.

Anima, breath; anim-ate, anim-al, magn-anim-ous, anim-osity.

* Madonna, madam, marm, 'm.

† See also *feoh*, an ox, and English *fee*, and *chattel mortgage*.

Aperio, apertum, to open ; April, aper-ient, apert-ure.

Appello, appellatum, to call ; appella-tion, appell-ant.

Aqua, water ; aqu-eous, aqu-atic, aque-duct.

Arbiter, umpire ; arbiter, arbitr-ate.

Ardeo, arsum, to burn ; ard-ent, ard-or, ars-on.

Arena, sand ; arena, aren-aceous.

Articulus, a little joint ; articul-ate, article.

Asper, rough ; asper-ity, ex-asper-ate.

Audax, audacis, bold ; audac-ity, audac-ious.

Augeo, auctum, to increase ; aug-ment, auc-tion, auth-or, auth-or-ity.

Barba, a beard ; beard, barb, barb-ed, barb-er.

Bellum, war ; belli-gerent, re-bel.

Cado, casum, to fall ; cad-ence, ac-cid-ent, oc-ca-sion, cas-ual.

Caedo, cecidi, caesum, to kill ; sui-cid-e, regi-cide, in-ci-sion, con-cise.

Candeo, to shine ; cand-id, in-cand-escent, in-cend-iary, cand-le, cand-or.

Canna, a reed ; can-al, chan-nel.

Canto, to sing ; chant, cant-icle, in-cant-ation.

Carmen, a song ; charm.

Capio, captum, to take ; capt-ive, cap-acity, ac-cept, con-cep-tion, anti-cip-ate, re-cip-ient.

Caput, capitis, the head ; cape, capit-al, capt-ain, chapt-er, de-capit-ate, pre-cipit-ate.

Caro, carnis, flesh ; carn-al, in-carn-ate, charn-el, carni-v-al.

Cavus, hollow ; cave, cav-ity, ex-cav-ate.

Cedo, cessum, I go ; cede, pre-cede, pro-ceed, ces-sion.

Cerno, cretum, I perceive; dis-cern, con-cern, dis-creet, se-crete.

Clamo, I shout; claim, ex-claim, ex-clam-ation, clam-or, claim-ant.

Cor, cordis, the heart; cord-ial, con-cord, dis-cord, re-cord.

Corpus, corporis, the body; corps, corps-e, in-corpor-ate, corpor-eal, corp-ulent.

Credo, creditum, I believe; creed, cred-ulous, in-cred-ible, credit, credit-able.

Cresco, cretum, I grow; in-crease, ac-cre-tion, cresc-ent.

Cruz, crucis, the cross; crus-ade, cruci-fy, ex-cruci-ate.

Cura, care; cure, cur-at-or, cur-ious, pro-cure, se-cure.

Curro, cursum, I run; con-cur, dis-curs-ive, curr-ent, curr-icle, suc-cor, course.

Dens, dentis, a tooth; dent-ist, tri-dent, in-dent.

Dignus, worthy; con-dign, dign-ity, dign-ify.

Duco, ductum, I lead; con-duct, duke, ad-duce, se-duce, e-duc-ate.

Eo, ivi, itum, I go; ex-it, in-it-ial, trans-it, per-ish.

Erro, erratum, I wander; err, err-or, err-oneous, ab-err-ation.

Facies, a face; fac-e, fac-ial, super-fic-ial.

Facio, factum, to make; fact, ef-fect, per-fect, pre-fect, con-fect, fit, pro-fit, bene-fit, feat, de-feat, counter-feit, sur-feit.

Fanum, a temple; fane, pro-fane, fan-atic.

Fendo, fensum, I defend; de-fend, of-fend, of-fense, fence.

Fero, latum, I bear; fert-ile, in-fer, de-fer, circum-fer-ence, di-late.

Fides, faith; *fidelis*, faithful; fidel-ity, con-fide, per-fid-y, de-fy—(*dis fides*.)

Finis, end; fin-al, fin-ite, fin-ish, con-fine, de-fine, in-fin-ite, in-fin-ity.

Flecto, flexum, I bend; de-flect, in-flect, flex-ible, circum-flex.

Fligo, flictum, I strike; af-flict, con-flict, pro-flig-ate.

Fluo, fluxum, to plow; flux, flux-ion, fluct-uate, in-flu-ence, super-flu-ous, flu-id.

Folium, a leaf; foli-age, foli-o, ex-foli-ate, tre-foil.

Frango, fractum, I break; frag-ile, frail, in-fringe, in-frac-tion, re-fract-ion, re-fract-ory, frag-ment, fract-ure.

Fundo, fusum, to pour, to cast; found-ry, fount (of type), re-fund, con-found, con-fuse, re-fuse.

Fundus, the bottom; found, found-ation, fund-amental, pro-found.

Gelu, ice; gel-id, con-geal, jel-ly, gel-atine.

Gens, gentis, a race; *genus, generis*; genus, gener-ate, gener-ation, gend-er, de-gener-ate, gen-er-al, gent-le, gent-eel, gent-ile.

Gradus, a step; *gradior, gressum*; grad-e, de-grade, di-gres-sion, con-gress, trans-gress, ag-gres-sion.

Hæreo, hæsum, I stick; ad-here, ad-hes-ive, hes-itate, heir.

Heres, heredis, an heir; in-her-it, hered-itary.

Hospes, hospitis, a guest; hospit-able, hospit-ality, hospice, host.

Humus, the ground ; ex-hume, hum-ble.

Jacio, jactum, I throw ; e-ject, re-ject, in-ject, ob-ject, ob-jec-tion, con-jec-ture, sub-ject, pro-ject, pro-jec-tion.

Jugum, a yoke ; con-jug-al, con-jug-ation, sub-jug-ate.

Jungo, junctum, I join ; join, joint, junc-ture, con-junc-tion, in-junc-tion.

Juro, I swear ; con-jure, jur-y, per-jur-y.

Lego, I send ; leg-ate, al-lege, leg-acy.

Lego, I collect, I read ; se-lect, col-lect, e-lect, re-col-lect, leg-ion, lec-ture, col-lege.

Levis, light ; lev-ity, al-lev-iate, re-liev-e, e-lev-ate.

Ligo, I tie ; lig-ament, re-lig-ion, league, al-leg-iance, ob-lige.

Loquor, locutus, I speak ; *loquax* ; e-locu-tion, lo-quacious, col-loq-uy, e-loq-uent.

Malus, bad ; mal-ice, mal-ig-nant, mal-treat, mal-ady.

Mando, I command ; mand-ate, com-mand, com-mend, re-mand, man-damus, man-da-tory, mand-ate.

Maneo, mansum, I remain ; man-sion, re-main, rem-nant, per-man-ent, im-min-ent.

Manus, the hand ; manu-al, manu-factory, manu-script, main-tain, man-acle, e-man-cipate, manu-mit.

Mater, matris, a mother ; mater-nal, matri-cide, mat-ron, matr-ix, matri-culate, matri-mony.

Merx, wares ; merch-ant, com-merce, merc-er, mark-et.

Mitto, missum, I send ; e-mit, ad-mit, per-mit, pro-mise, mis-sion, mis-sile.

Modus, mode ; mood, mod-el, mod-erate, modest, mod-ulation.

Mola, a mill-stone ; meal, mol-ar, im-mol-ate, e-mol-ument (perquisite of the miller).

Moneo, *monitum*, I advise ; ad-mon-ish, mon-ument, monit-or.

Mons, *montis*, a hill ; mount, mount-ain, sur-mount, dis-mount.

Nascor, *natus*, I am born ; na-scent, nat-al, nat-ive, na-tion, cog-nate, na-ture.

Nosco, *notum*, I learn ; *nobilis*, known ; noun, name, nomin-ate, nomin-al, noble, ig-noble, ig-nomin-y, note, not-ation, not-ice, not-ary.

Paro, I prepare ; pre-pare, im-pair, re-pair, com-pare, com-par-ative.

Pars, *partis*, a part ; parti-tion, im-part, part-y, part-icle, parti-cipate, parti-ciple, parse.

Pasco, *pastum*, I feed ; pas-ture, re-past, past-or.

Pendeo, *pensum*, (*pendo*,) I hang ; ex-pens-ive, pens-ive, recom-pense, pend-ulum, com-pens-ate, per-pend-icular, pen-sile.

Pes, *pedis*, foot ; ped-al, pedestri-an, im-pede, ex-ped-ite.

Peto, *petitum*, I seek ; peti-tion, com-pete, re-peat, ap-petite.

Plico, I fold ; im-plic-ate, ap-ply, com-ply, re-ply, sup-plic-ate, du-plic-ity, com-plex, pli-able, sur-plice, ac-com-plice, com-plic-ate.

Pæna, a fine ; pen-al, puni-tive, pun-ish, re-pent, pen-ance, pen-itent.

Pono, *positum*, I place ; im-pose, re-pose, de-posit, com-pound, posit-ive, com-pon-ent.

Primus, first; prime, prim-itive, prim-eval, prim-rose.
Pungo, punctum, I prick; pung-ent, punc-ture, punc-tuation, ex-punge, point, ap-point.

Puto, I think, I cut; am-put-ate, com-pute, count
(*con puto*), re-pute, de-pute, put-ative.

Quæro, quæsitum, I seek; quest, in-quest, re-quest,
con-quest, ac-quest, ex-quisite, re-quisite, per-qui-site.

Rapio, raptum, I snatch; rap-id, rap-ture, rap-ine,
rap-acious, rav-ish, rav-age.

Rego, rectum, I make straight; reg-ular, di-rect, e-rect,
reg-ent, regi-men, regi-ment, rect-or, rect-ify.

Rumpo, ruptum, I break; rup-ture, ab-rupt, e-rup-tion,
cor-rupt, bank-rupt.

Sacer, holy; *sacerdos*, a priest; sacr-ed, sacra-ment,
sacri-fice, con-secr-ate, sacerdot-al, sacri-stan.

Sedeo, sessum, I sit; ses-sion, sed-entary, sed-ulous,
sedi-ment, as-sess, pos-sess, pre-side, sub-side, super-sede, assid-uous, con-sid-er, sed-ate.

Sto, statum, I stand; sta-tion, sta-ture, sta-ble, di-stant,
ob-sta-cle, super-sti-tion, armi-stice, sub-stance,
sub-stan-tive.

Tango, tactum, I touch; tact, con-tact, tang-ible, con-tag-ion, con-tig-uous, at-tain, per-tain, at-tach.

Teneo, tentum, I hold; ten-ant, ten-ure, ten-acious,
ten-or, re-tain, con-tain, con-tent, re-tin-ue, ten-dril, con-tin-uous.

Testis, a witness; testi-fy, testi-mony (*manu*), at-test,
de-test, pro-test.

Torqueo, tortum, I twist; con-tort, tor-ture, tor-ment.

Traho,* *tractum*, I draw; treat, trace, con-tract, attract, tract-able, tract-ate, tract, por-tray.

Unda, a wave; ab-ound, red-ound, ab-und-ant in-und-ate.

Vado,† *vasum*, I wander; in-vade, in-vas-ive, in-va-sion.

Valeo, I am strong; val-id, val-or, val-ue, a-vail, pre-vail, pre-val-ent, vale-dictory.

Venio, I come; con-vene, ven-ture, con-vent, ad-vent, re-ven-ue, con-veni-ent, co-ven-ant.

Verto, *versum*, to turn; verse, ver-sion, con-verse, con-vert, di-vorce, ad-verse, ad-vert-ise, tra-verse, trans-verse, di-verse, per-verse, uni-verse, vort-ex, vert-ical, in-verse, di-vers, sub-vert, con-tro-vert.

Video, *visum*, I see; visi-ble, vi-sion, pro-vide, re-vise, vis-age, pru-dence, pro-vid-ence, sur-vey, in-vid-ious, en-vy.

Volvo,‡ *volutum*, I turn; re-volve, in-volve, re-volution, re-volt, volu-ble, vol-ume, valve.

Voveo, *votum*, I vow; vote, vot-ive, vot-ary, de-vote, de-vout.

Vulgus, a crowd; vulg-ar, di-vulge, vogue, vulg-ate.

English Christian Names from the Latin.

Augustus, a title of honor given by the senate to Octavius Cæsar, and subsequently applied to his successors; equivalent to imperial majesty.

* The *t* becomes *d* in Saxon; thus, *drag*, *draw*, *draggle*.

† The *v* becomes *w* in Saxon; thus, *wade*, *waddle*.

‡ The *v* becomes *w* in Saxon; thus, *wallow*, *wallower*.

Benedict, *bene*, well, and *dico*, I speak ; blessed.

Clarence, *clarus*, shining.

Clement, *clemens*, meek.

Constantine, *con*, together, and *sto*, I stand.

Lawrence, *laureatus*, laureate.

Lionel, *leunculus*, a little lion.

Luke, *lux*, light.

Marcus, a hammer.

Oliver, *oliva*, an olive tree ; an emblem of peace.

Patrick, *patricius*, a patrician.

Paul, *paulus*, little.

Valentine, *valens*, strong.

Vivian, *vivo*, I live ; lively.

Arabella, *ara*, an altar, *bella*, fair.

Aurora, *Aurora*, the morning ; *aurea hora*, the golden hour.

Beatrice, one who makes happy.

Camilla, a virgin of the Volsci, who aided Turnus against Æneas.

Caroline, fem. of Carolus, *Lat.* for Charles.

Clara, *clarus*, clear.

Clementine, *clemens*, meek.

Constance, constant.

Felicia, *felix*, happy.

Flora, *flos*, a flower.

Florence, *florens*, blooming.

Grace, *gracilis*, slender.

Julia, fem. of Julius.

Laura, *laurea*, a wreath of laurel.

Letitia, *letitia*, joy.
 Lilian, *lilium*, a lily.
 Lucretia, *lucrum*, gain.
 Lucy, *lux*, light.
 Mabel, *amabilis*, lovable.
 Rosamond, *rosa*, the rose; *mundi*, of the world.*
 Stella, a star.
 Ursula, a little she-bear.
 Viola, a violet.
 Victoria, victory.
 Virginia, a virgin.

Latin Names of the Months.

January, from *Janus*, an ancient king of Italy, deified
 after his death.
 February, from *februa*, expiatory sacrifices offered
 up by the Romans for the purification of the
 people.
 March, from *Mars*, the god of war.
 April, from *Aprilis*, the month of the opening of the
 flowers.
 May, from *Maia*, the mother of Mercury.
 June, from *Juno*.
 July, from *Julius* Cæsar.

* The memory of the fair Rosamund is thus recorded in epitaph:

Hic jacet in tumba Rosa Mundi, non rosa munda ;
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

August, from *Augustus* Cæsar.

September, from *septem*, seven, or the seventh month of the Roman year.

October, from *octo*, eight.

November, from *novem*, nine.

December, from *decem*, ten.

GREEK.

At various periods we have gathered liberally from Greek sources. Through the Latins and Normans some Greek element was infused into our mother tongue, but, like the Latin, much of it was introduced in the early Georgian era, and since then by the addition of hundreds of technical terms.

Greek words are very expressive; thus, from *συκον*, a fig, and *φαίνω*, I show, we have sycophant, one who, by his adulation, shows us the commonest thing in the world, a fig; * *α*, not, and *μέθυσος*, drunken, give us amethyst, the stone that was supposed to charm away inebriety; from *γόνυ*, the knee, we take *gown*, which at once suggests the shape of the dress; our *halcyon* days comes from *αλκυών*, † a king-fisher,

* Some prefer the following derivation: The fig orchards around Athens were tithed. The owners might not gather until the government tenth of first fruits was paid. The archons sent out officers or spies to see that the people gathered nothing until the tithing was complete. These tithing officers (Sycophaines) were cordially hated. Hence, the use of the word in a bad sense.

† From *ἄλς*, the sea, and *κίω*, I hatch.

because, for fourteen days, while the king-fisher hatched her eggs, the winds of the Mediterranean were still; *tragedy* comes from *ωδῆ*, a song, and *τράγος*, a goat, because they rewarded the player with a goat, or because they danced round and slew a goat on the stage; Philip is *a lover of horses*, and Agnes, *chaste*, but Magdalene has been sadly twisted from its original beautiful form into the *maudlin* in which we now find it.

English Christian Names from the Greek.

Alexander, *alexo*, I help, and *aner*, a man.
 Ambrose, *ambrosios*; *a*, not, and *brotos*, human.
 Andrew, *andreas*, manly.
 Anthony, *anthos*, a flower.
 Christopher, *Christos*, Christ, and *phero*, I bear.
 Eugene, *eugenes*, nobly born.
 Eustace, *eu*, rightly, and *sthruos*, strong.
 George, *ge*, the land, and *ergon*, a work; a husband-man.
 Giles, *aigis*, a goat-skin.
 Peter, *petra*, a rock.
 Philip, *philos*, loving, and *hippos*, a horse.
 Stephen, *stephanos*, a crown.
 Theodore, *Theos*, God, and *doron*, a gift.

Agatha, *agathos*, good.
 Agnes, *agnes*, chaste.
 Alethea, *aletheia*, truth.

Angelica, *aggelikos*, angelic.
Barbara, *barbaros*, foreign.
Catherine, *katharos*, pure.
Cora, *kore*, a maid.
Delia, of Delos.
Dora, *doron*, a gift.
Dorcas, *dorkas*, a gazelle.
Dorothy, *doro-thea*, gift of God.
Eleanor, Ellen, Leonora, Ella, Helen, *helene*, a lamp
or torch.
Eugenia, Eugenie, *eugenes*, nobly born.
Euphemia, *eu*, well, and *phemi*, I say.
Irene, *eirene*, peace.
Lydia, of Lydia.
Margaret, *margarites*, a pearl.
Melissa, *melissa*, a bee ; a priestess of Ceres.
Ophelia, *ophis*, a serpent.
Penelope, *penelope*, the weaver.
Phœbe, *phæbe*, the moon.
Phyllis, *phulon*, a leaf.
Rhoda, *rhodon*, a rose.
Selina, *selinon*, parsley.
Sibyl, *seos* (Dor. for *Theos*), God, and *boule*, counsel.
Sophia, *sophia*, wisdom.
Theresa, *theros*, summer.

The Greek derivations of the English language
will be fully treated of in the SECOND LESSONS IN
PHILOLOGY.

V. FOREIGN ELEMENTS.

From the Hebrew we have borrowed many proper names and several ecclesiastical words. To the Arabs we owe fifty common words, many scientific terms, our system of decimal notation, and our numerals. From Egypt we have taken our system of weights and measures. From the American Indian we have engrafted a few words in common use, and many names of persons and places.



CHAPTER VII.

*PROGRESS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE FROM THE
FOURTEENTH CENTURY, AS DEVELOPED BY EN-
GLISH LITERATURE.*

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY was not marked by any very illustrious names. William Dunbar, a Scottish poet, wrote *The Daunce of the Seven Deadly Sinns*, and John Lydgate, *The Destruction of Troy*. A single verse may serve to illustrate the style of the English writer:

So faynte and mate of werynesse I was,
That I me layd adowne upon the gras,
Upon a brincke, shortly for to telle,
Beside the river of a cristall welle;
And the water, as I reherse can,
Like quicke silver in his streams y-ran.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY may be justly termed the Golden Age of English Literature. Sir Thomas More, wrote his famous *Utopia*; William Tyndale, the martyr, completed his translation of the New Testament; Roger Ascham, the tutor of Queen Elizabeth, published a work on pedagogy, entitled *The Schole-master*, and an excellent treatise on the advantage of athletic sports, styled the *Toxophilus*, or bow-lover; Sir Philip Sidney gave us his romance of *Arcadia*;

Sir Walter Raleigh produced his *World's History*; and Francis Bacon his *Essays*. But especially for poetry was this century illustrious. Edmund Spenser's *Faëry Queene* may be classed with the works of Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton; *The Polyolbion*, of Michael Drayton, has been the delight of all succeeding antiquarian students; *The Life and Death of Doctor Faustus*, by Christopher Marlowe, is an English classic; and the voluminous writings of the immortal Shakespeare would alone give the period a luster unattained by any other age.

SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH OF THIS CENTURY.

The most excellent Historie of the *Merchant of Venice*. With the extreame crueltie of Shylocke the Iewe towards the sayd merchant, in cutting a iust pound of his flesh; and the obtayning of Portia by the choyse of three chests. As it hath beene diuers times acted by the Lord Chamberlaine his seruants. Written by William Shakespeare. At London, Printed by I. R., for Thomas Heyes, and are to be sold in Paules Churchyard, at the signe of the Greene Dragon, 1600.

Heyes' Edition of the MERCHANT OF VENICE.

I do profess,

That for your Highnesse good, I euer labour'd
 More then mine owne: that am, haue, and will be
 (Though all the world should cracke their duty to you,
 And throw it from their Soule, though perils did
 Abound as thicke as thought could make 'em, and
 Appeare in formes more horrid) yet my Duty,
 As doth a Rocke against the chiding Flood,
 Should the approach of this wilde Riuer breake,
 And stand unshaken yours.

Folio reading of Shakespeare's HENRY VIII.

Like as a Lyon, whose imperiall powre
 A prowde rebellious Unicorn defyes,
 T'avoide the rash assault and wrathful stowre
 Of his fiers foe, him to a tree applyes,
 And when him ronning in full course he spyes,
 He slips aside; the whiles that furious beast
 His precious horne, sought of his enemyes,
 Strikes in the stocke, ne thence can be releast,
 But to the mighty victor yields a bounteous feast.

Spenser's FAËRY QUEENE.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY reflects the glory of the Sixteenth. Jeremy Taylor's religious *Essays and Sermons*; Izaak Walton's charming *Complete Angler*; Richard Baxter's *Saints' Everlasting Rest*; John Evelyn's quaint *Diary*; John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, and Gilbert Burnet's *Histories*, are among the most prominent prose creations. Of the poets, "rare" Ben Jonson, the bricklayer, trooper and poet-laureate; Beaumont and Fletcher, the dramatists; "holy" George Herbert; Robert Herrick, the lyricist; "loyal" Abraham Cowley; Edmund Waller, the panegyrist alike of king and roundhead; "glorious" John Dryden, and the mirth-loving Samuel Butler, are illustrious examples. But the divine Milton sheds a halo of splendor over this age that would have made it remarkable had he been its only genius.

SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH OF THIS CENTURY.

All the skie was of a fiery aspect like the top of a burning oven, the light scene above 40 miles round about for many nights. God

grant my eyes may never behold the like, now seeing above 10,000 houses all in one flame; the noise, and cracking, and thunder of the impetuous flames, y^e shrieking of women and children, the hurry of people, the fall of towers, houses, and churches, was like a hideous storme, and the aire all about so hot, that at least one was not able to approach it, so that they were forced to stand still and let y^e flames burn on, wch they did for neere two mile in length and one in bredth. The clouds of smoke were dismall.

John Evelyn's DIARY.

Her finger was so small, the ring
Would not stay on which they did bring;
It was too wide a peck:
And, to say truth, for out it must,
It looked like the great collar just
About our young colt's neck.

Her feet beneath her petticoat,
Like little mice, stole in and out,
As if they feared the light;
But oh, she dances such a way,
No sun upon an Easter day
Is half so fine a sight.

Her cheeks so rare a white was on,
No daisy makes comparison;
Who sees them is undone;
For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a Cath'rine pear,
The side that's next the sun.

Sir John Suckling's BALLAD.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY is rich in notable names; and to the writers of that era are greatly due the polish and elegance of modern English. Richard Steele, Joseph Addison, Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift,

Joseph Butler, Henry Fielding, David Hume, Tobias Smollett, Laurence Sterne, Oliver Goldsmith, Samuel Johnson, Adam Smith, Edward Gibbon, Edmund Burke, William Paley, Matthew Prior, Alexander Pope, James Thomson, Edward Young, William Collins, Thomas Gray, Thomas Chatterton, and William Cowper, present indeed a glorious galaxy of genius. Much Latin was introduced into the English language at this period. Particularly was this habit affected by Dr. Samuel Johnson.

SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH OF THIS CENTURY.

Youth is not rich in time; it may be poor;
Part with it as with money, sparing; pay
No moment, but in purchase of its worth;
And what it's worth, ask death-beds; they can tell.
Part with it as with life, reluctant; big
With holy hope of nobler time to come;
Time higher aimed, still nearer the great mark
Of men and angels, virtue more divine.

Young's NIGHT THOUGHTS.

Pope was not content to satisfy; he desired to excel, and therefore always endeavored to do his best: he did not court the candor, but dared the judgment of his reader, and expecting no indulgence from others, he showed none to himself. He examined lines and words with minute and punctilious observation, and retouched every part with indefatigable diligence, till he had left nothing to be forgiven. For this reason he kept his pieces very long in his hands, while he considered and reconsidered them.*

Johnson's LIFE OF POPE.

*It would be a useful exercise for the student to mark the words of Latin origin in this paragraph.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY has given us Sydney Smith, Sir Walter Scott, Charles Lamb, Henry Hallam, Washington Irving, Thomas Carlyle, William Hickling Prescott, George Bancroft, James Antony Froude, John Ruskin, Charles Dickens, Lord Macaulay, John Motley, William Makepeace Thackeray, William Wordsworth, Samuel Coleridge, Robert Southey, Robert Burns, Thomas Campbell, Lord Byron, Thomas Moore, Percy Bysshe Shelley, William Cullen Bryant, Alfred Tennyson, Edgar Allan Poe, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, John G. Whittier, and Daniel Webster.

SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH OF THIS CENTURY.

The ocean old,
Centuries old,
Strong as youth, and uncontrolled,
Paces restless to and fro,
Up and down the sands of gold.
His beating heart is not at rest:
And far and wide,
With ceaseless flow
His beard of snow
Heaves with the heaving of his breast.

Longfellow's LAUNCHING OF THE SHIP.

That living flood, pouring through these streets, of all qualities and ages, knowest thou whence it is coming, whither it is going? From Eternity onwards to Eternity. These are apparitions: what else? Are they not souls rendered visible: in Bodies that took shape and will lose it, melting into air?

CHAPTER VIII.

DERIVATION OF SYNONYMS.*

ABANDON, Fr. *donner à ban*, to give up to condemnation: to leave to public censure.

DESERT, Lat. *de*, not, and *sero*, I sow: not to cultivate.

FORSAKE, Goth. *for*, to leave off, and *secan*, to seek: to leave off seeking after.

RELINQUISH, Lat. *re*, back, and *linguo*, I leave: to leave behind us.

ABATE, Fr. *abattre*, to beat down: cessation of vigorous action.

DECREASE, Lat. *de*, downward, and *cresco*, I grow: to grow less.

DIMINISH, Lat. *diminuo*, I grow less.

LESSEN, from *less*, to make less.

ABETTOR, Sax. *betan*, to egg on: one who advises to action.

*The primary derivation is generally given, unless the intermediate form is needful to show connection. Especially is this the case in words derived from Latin through the French. By studying carefully the etymologies of synonyms an accurate knowledge of their nice shades of distinction will be easily acquired.

ACCESSARY, Lat. *accedo*, I draw near to, I join: one who takes a minor part in an action.

ACCOMPLICE, Lat. *ad-compleo*, I make perfect: one who assists in perfecting.

ABHOR, Lat. *ab*, from, and *horreo*, I stiffen with horror: to shudder at what is atrocious.

ABOMINATE, Lat. *ab*, from, and *ominor*, from *omen*, I wish luck: a religious abhorrence.

DETEST, Lat. *de*, against, and *testor*, I bear witness: to condemn by witness.

LOATH, Sax. *lathian*, to load: to be loaded with nausea.

ABIDE, Sax. *abidan*, to rest. Crabb says, from the Persian *but*, to pass the night: to stay a short time in a place.

DWELL, Sax. *dwelian*, to wander: the habit of living in tents.

INHABIT, Lat. *habito*, a frequentative of *habeo*, I have: to have possession of.

RESIDE, Lat. *re*, down, and *sedeo*, I sit: to make a settlement.

SOJOURN,* Fr. *sejourner*, or more remotely, Lat. *sub diurnus*, the day-time: to pass the day.

ABJURE, Lat. *ab*, from, and *juro*, I swear: to give up on oath.

*To George Crabb must be given the credit of discovering the connection between the Latin *dies diurnum*, and the French *jour*. Latin *diurnum*, Ital. *gior-no*, Fr. *jour*.

RECANT, Lat. *re*, back, and *canto*, I sing: to unsay.

RETRACT, Lat. *re*, back, and *traho*, I draw: to withdraw.

ABOLISH, Lat. *ab*, from, and *oleo*, I smell: to destroy so that not even the smell remains; to destroy every trace.

ABROGATE, Lat. *ab*, away, and *rogo*, I ask: to ask that a thing may be done away with.

ANNUL, Lat. *ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing: to reduce to nothing.

CANCEL, Lat. *cancello*, I cut crosswise: to cross out.

REPEAL, Lat. *re*, back, and *appello*, from *ad*, to, and *pello*, I drive: to drive back to.

REVOKE, Lat. *re*, back, and *voco*, I call: to recall.

ABRUPT, Lat. *ab*, off, and *rumpo*, I break: broken off.

ROUGH, Sax. *hrughe*, wrinkled: full of wrinkles.

RUGGED, Low Ger. *rug*, uneven.

ABSOLVE,* Lat. *ab*, from, and *solvo*, I loosen: to release from a bounden duty.

ACQUIT, Fr. *acquitter*, to set free.

ABSTAIN, Lat. *abs*, from, and *teneo*, I keep: to keep one's self from a thing.

FORBEAR, Sax. *forbearan*, to desist from.

REFRAIN, Lat. *re*, back, and *fræno*, from *fræna*, I bridle: to bridle in.

*Absolve has a higher sense than acquit. God absolves, man acquits.

ABUSE, Lat. *ab*, from, and *utor usus*, I use: to wear out by using.

MISUSE, to use amiss.

ACCOMPANY, Fr. *accompagner*, Lat. *ad-compingo*, I join in compact: to ally one's self to.

ATTEND, Lat. *ad*, to, and *tendo*, I incline: to incline to.

ESCORT, Lat. *cohors*, a band of soldiers that attended a magistrate on his going into a province: to accompany by way of safeguard.

ACCOST, Lat. *ad*, to, and *costa*, the rib: to come to the side of a person.

SALUTE, Lat. *salus*, health: to bid good health to.

ACCUSE, Lat. *ad*, to, and *causa*, a trial: to bring to trial.

ARRAIGN, Lat. *ad*, to, and *ratio*, judgment: to pass judgment on.

CHARGE, Lat. *cargo*, a burden: to lay a burden on.

CENSURE, Lat. *censura*, from *censor*, a Roman magistrate who took cognizance of the public morals: to blame.

IMPEACH, Lat. *in*, against, and *pes*, the foot: to set one's foot or one's self against.

ACQUIRE, Lat. *ad*, for, and *quæro*, I seek: to get by seeking.

EARN, Sax. *earnian*, to reap: to acquire by labor.

GAIN, Fr. *gagner*, to secure.

OBTAIN, Lat. *obtineo*, I hold.

WIN, Sax. *winnen*, to conquer: to get the mastery of.

ACRIMONY, Lat. *acer*, sharp: a biting sharpness.

ASPERITY, Lat. *asper*, Gr. *aspros*, fallow: roughness.

HARSHNESS, Ger. *harsch*, rough: roughness.

TARTNESS, Sax. *tearan*, to tear: what tears the taste;
a high degree of acidity.

ADD, Lat. *ad*, to, and *do*, I give: to give something
to an object.

COALESCE, Lat. *con*, together, and *alesco*, I grow up:
to grow together.

JOIN, Lat. *jungo*, from *jugum*, a yoke: to yoke together.

UNITE, Lat. *unitus*, from *unio*, I make one: to make
one of.

ALLOW, Fr. *allouer*, to consent: to permit by agree-
ment.

PERMIT, Lat. *per*, through, and *mitto*, I let go: to let
it go its own way.

SUFFER, Lat. *sub*, under, and *fero*, I bear: to bear with.

ADORE, Lat. *ad*, to, and *oro*, I pray: to pray to.

WORSHIP, Sax. *worthscype*, the object that is worth:
homage to the object that is worthy.

ADVERSITY, Lat. *ad*, against, and *verto*, I turn: fortune
turned against us.

DISTRESS, Lat. *dis*, in different directions, and *stringo*,
I bind: a cruel binding.

KIND, Sax. *cyn*, relationship: loving like a relation.

FOND, Sax. *fandian*, to gape after: longing for.

AFFRONT, Lat. *ad*, to, and *frons*, the forehead: to fly in the face of a person.

INSULT, Lat. *insulto*, from *insilio*, I leap against: to show defiance.

OUTRAGE, *out* or *utter* rage: to rage vehemently against.

ACCORD, Lat. *ad*, to, and *chorda*, a harp string: to be in harmony with.

AGREE, Lat. *ad*, to, and *gradus*, a step: to be in step with.

SUIT, Lat. *secutus*, from *sequor*, I follow: to be in a line with.

AIR, Gr. *aer*, light: appearance.

MANNER, Fr. *mener*, to direct: the direction of one's movements.

MIEN, Fr. *mine*, the countenance: a person's appearance.

ALARM, Fr. *alarmer*, of *al* and *armes*, to cry to arms: a call of defense.

CONSTERNATION, Lat. *consterno*, I lay prostrate: prostration by fear.

FRIGHT, Sax. *frightan*, to tremble: a trembling.

TERROR, Lat. *terreo*, to be in dread: extreme fear.

ALLIANCE, Lat. *ad*, to, and *ligo*, I tie: a binding agreement.

CONFEDERACY, Lat. *con*, together, and *fedus*, an agreement, or *fides*, faith: an alliance in faith.

LEAGUE, Lat. *ligo*, I tie: a tie.

HIRE, Sax. *hyran*, to procure service by pay: paid servitude.

SALARY, Lat. *salarium*, from *sal*, salt, which was once the principal pay for soldiers: pay.

STIPEND, Lat. *stipendium* (from *stips* and *pendo*), the pay of soldiers: remuneration for services.

AMBASSADOR, Lat. *ambasciator*, a waiter: a resident representative at a foreign court.

ENVOY, Fr. *envoyer*, to send: one sent for temporary representation.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, Lat. *plenus*, full, and *potens*, mighty: one clothed in full power to make terms of peace, or conclude treaties.

AMUSE,* Fr. *amuser*, Lat. *musa*, a song: to allure by any thing as light as a song.

BEGUILE, Sax. *begalian*, to bewitch: to delude by artifice; to charm.

DIVERT, Lat. *di*, in a different direction, and *verto*, I turn: to turn the mind from.

ENTERTAIN, Lat. *inter*, within, and *teneo*, I hold: to hold the mind fixed on a thing.

ANGER, Lat. *ad*, against, and *ago*, I act: an exhibition of displeasure by word or action.

INDIGNATION, Lat. *in*, not, and *dignus*, worthy: a feeling that one is unworthy of your regard.

* Some derive this word from the Latin *a*, away from, and *Musis*, the Muses, or escaped from study.

IRE, Lat. *ira*, heat of anger : passion.

PIQUE, Ital. *picca*, distaste.

RESENTMENT, Fr. *ressentir*, Lat. *re*, back, and *sentio*,
I think : a feeling of sulkiness ; a brooding over
injuries.

SPITE (abbrev. from *despite*), Dut. *spijt*, hatred.

WRATH, Sax. *wradh*, punishment : a desire to punish.

ANIMAL, Lat. *anima*, life : having life (and movement).

BEAST, Lat. *bestia*, Gr. *boskema*, from *bosko*, I feed : one
that feeds.

BRUTE, Lat. *brutus*, dull.

ARISE, * Sax. *arisan*, to lift up : to lift one's self up.

ASCEND, Lat. *ad*, to, and *scando*, I climb : to climb up.

CLIMB, † Sax. *climban*, to lift.

SCALE, Lat. *scala*, a ladder : to rise by a ladder.

ASPERSE, Lat. *aspergo*, I sprinkle : to fix moral stains
on a character.

CALUMNIATE, ‡ Lat. *calumnior*, I accuse falsely : to
accuse falsely.

DEFAME, Lat. *defamo*, from *de* and *fama* : to take from
one one's good fame.

DETRACT, Lat. *de*, from, and *traho*, I draw : to draw
from or lessen one's excellencies.

* Compare Lat. *orior*, I rise ; Gr. *airo*, I lift up, *oros*, a mountain ;
Heb. *har*, a mountain.

† Compare Ger. *klemmer*, which is perhaps connected with *klammar*,
a hook ; thus, *climb*, to rise by a hook.

‡ Compare Heb. *calameh*, infamy.

SLANDER, O. Eng. *esclaundre*, a corruption of *scandal*, Gr. *skandalon*, a snare: to entrap persons by evil speech.

ASYLUM, Gr. *a*, not, and *sylos*, plunder: a place of safety.

REFUGE, Lat. *refugio*, I fly back: a place to fly back to.

RETREAT, Lat. *re*, back, and *traho*, I draw: a place drawn back; a place of tranquillity.

SHELTER, * Sax. *scyld*, to cover: a cover.

ATONEMENT is *at-one-ment*: a state of favor.

EXPIATION, Lat. *ex*, from, and *pio*, I purge: means by which atonement is made.

ATTACK, Lat. *attingo*, of *ad*, to, and *tango*, I touch: to come in contact with.

ASSAIL, Lat. *ad*, at, and *salio*, I leap: to leap at.

ENCOUNTER, Fr. *rencontre*, to meet: to meet an attack.

AUSPICIOUS, Lat. *auspicium*, of *avis*, a bird, and *spicio*, I behold: favorable according to the flight of birds.

PROFITIOUS, Lat. *propitius*, probably from *prope*, near: having the gods near one.

AWKWARD, Goth. *ae*, away, and *werd*, from *wahren*, to look: looking away.

* Compare Heb. *cala*, to hide.

CLUMSY, probably Dut. *lompsch*, heavy: awkwardly ponderous.

BAD, Sax. *bad*, not good.

EVIL, * Sax. *yfel*, pain: the cause of pain.

WICKED, Sax. *wiccian*, to bewitch: evilly inspired.

BEAT, † Sax. *beatan*, to whip: to strike continuously.

HIT, Lat. *ictus*, struck, aimed at: to give a blow intentionally.

STRIKE, Sax. *strican*, to make even measure by knocking off the superfluous corn with a *strickle*: to knock by design or accident.

BEAUTIFUL, full of beauty, Fr. *beauté*, from *beau*, fair: fair.

COMELY, from *come*, in the sense of *become*, to suit: suitable; well proportioned.

FINE, † Lat. *finitus*, finished: beautifully perfected.

HANDSOME, from the old word *hand*, a species of beauty in the body (as *handy*, expresses skillfulness): beautiful in form.

PRETTY, || Sax. *praete*, *pratig*, adorned.

BISHOPRIC, Sax. *bisceop*, a bishop, and *ric*, a dominion: a bishop's dominion.

* Compare Heb. *chabel*.

† Compare Lat. *batuo*.

‡ Compare Fr. *fin*, Ger. *fein*, Gr. *phainor*.

|| Compare Sax. *pryt*, elevated, whence also *pride*.

DIOCESE, Gr. *dia*, across, and *oikeo*, I look: a super-vision.

BLEMISH, Fr. *blemir*, to grow pale: a wearing out.

FLAW, * Sax. *floh*, a fragment: a broken piece.

SPECK, † Sax. *speccan*, to unite: something that adheres to.

SPOT, Sax. *spittan*, to spit: a mark made by a foreign matter.

STAIN, O. Fr. *disteindre*, from the Lat. *tingo*, I dye: a discoloration.

BORDER, Fr. *bord*, an outer part.

BRIM or RIM, Sax. *reoma*, a lip, *brimm*, short for *berim*: the lips of a vessel.

BRINK, Norse *bringr*, the outside edge of a hill-ock.

EDGE, ‡ Sax. *ege*, a sharp point.

MARGIN, Lat. *margo*, a bank.

VERGE, Lat. *vergo*, I incline: the way a thing inclines.

BREAK, || Sax. *brecan*, to separate: to tear asunder.

REND, § Sax. *hrendan*, to split in pieces.

* Compare L. Ger. *flake* or *plakke*, a piece; Lat. *plaga*; Gr. *plege*, a piece or strip of land.

† Compare Heb. *sapach*, to unite.

‡ Compare Lat. *acies*, Gr. *ake*, sharpness.

|| Compare Ger. *brechen*, Lat. *frango*, Gr. *bregnomi*, Chald. *perak*.

§ Compare Heb. *rangnah*.

TEAR,* Sax. *teran*, to pull: to pull apart with violence.

CITE, Lat. *citare*, to summon: to cite a person.

QUOTE, Lat. *quotus*, how much, just what some one says: to quote a passage.

CLERGYMAN, † Gr. *kleros*, a priest, from *kleros*, a lot: a chosen priest.

MINISTER, Lat. *minister*, a servant: a servant of God.

PARSON, Lat. *persona*, a person: the chief person in a church.

PRIEST, ‡ Sax. *preost*, an elder.

CLEVER, || Lat. *levis*, light: lightsome, light, or bright-minded.

DEXTEROUS, Lat. *dexter*, the right hand: done properly with the right hand; handy.

EXPERT, Lat. *experior*, I try: done well by continually trying; experienced.

* Compare Gr. *teroi*, Heb. *tor*.

† As the clergy in the middle ages were remarkable for their learning, the term clerk was applied to those who got their living by reading and writing. Hence, also, the term *benefit of clergy*, a privilege formerly allowed, by virtue of which a man convicted of felony was put to read in a Latin book, in Gothic black character; and if the Ordinary of Newgate said, "*Legit ut clericus*"—he reads like a clerk—he was only burnt in the hand; otherwise he suffered death.

‡ Compare Lat. *presbyter*, Gr. *presbuteros*.

|| The American interpretation of the word *clever* is correct according to derivation and ancient usage.

SKILLFUL, * Sax. *scealan*, to separate: full of the power of analysis or discernment.

COAX, O. Eng. *coke*, a simpleton: to treat as a simpleton.

FAWN, Sax. *fahnian*, to flatter.

WHEEDLE, Sax. *wadlian*, to beg: to entreat a person by gentle solicitation.

CONCORD, Lat. *con*, together, and *cor*, the heart: having the same heart and mind.

HARMONY, Gr. *harmonia*, a fitting: something that fits with something else.

CONSCIENTIOUS, Lat. *con-scire*, to know: the faculty of knowing.

SCRUPULOUS, Lat. *scrupulus*, a small sharp stone (which in walking gives pain), or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce: sharp; regarding trifles.

CORPULENT, Lat. *corpus*, the body: having fullness of body.

LUSTY, Ger. *lustig*, merry: having a vigorous state.

STOUT, Dan. *stout*, strong: big.

CRIMINAL, Lat. *crimen*, a crime: committing a crime.

GUILTY, Sax. *gildan*, to pay: paying the penalty of committing a crime.

* Compare also scale, shale, shell, skull, and perhaps skulk, shilling, and shoulder.

DARK, Sax. *deorc*, a vapor: obscured as by a vapor.

DIM,* Sax. *dim*, not bright.

OBSCURE, Lat. *ob* and *scurus*, Gr. *skieros* and *skia*, a shadow: shadowed.

DEBILITY, Lat. *debilitas*, from *de*, not, and *habeo*, I have: a not having; a deficiency.

IMBECILITY, Lat. *imbecillitas*, from *im*, not, and *baculus*, a small staff: the state of having no staff to lean upon.

DEPTH, Sax. *dyppan*, to dive: the point dived for.

PROFUNDITY, Lat. *pro*, for *procul*, afar off, and *fundus*, the bottom: the bottom afar off.

DEMON, Gr. *daimon*, from *das*, to know: one having supernatural knowledge.

DEVIL,† Sax. *deofl*, a traducer: a slanderer.

ENCROACH, Lat. *incroco*, I hang by a hook: to get a hook into.

INFRINGE, Lat. *in*, into, and *frango*, I break: to break into.

INTRENCH, *in* and *trench*: to dig into.

INTRUDE, Lat. *in*, into, and *trudo*, I thrust: to thrust into.

INVADE, Lat. *in*, into, and *vado*, I march: to march into.

* Compare Sans. *tamas*.

† Compare Kelt. *diافل*, Fr. *diable*, Ital. *diabolo*, Dut. *duyfel*, Gr. *diabolos*.

ERADICATE, Lat. *e*, from, and *radix*, the root: to tear up by the roots.

EXTIRPATE, Lat. *ex*, from, and *stirps*, the stock: to tear up the stock.

BANQUET, Fr. *banqueter*, to feast: a sumptuous feast.

CAROUSAL, Fr. *carousee*, Ger. *garau*s, a cup-ending: a feast of wine.

FEAST, Lat. *festus*, festive: a plenteous repast.

FLUID, Lat. *fluo*, I flow: what flows.

LIQUID, Lat. *liquesco*, I melt: what is melted.

CANDID, Lat. *candeo*, I shine: shining like truth; pure.

FRANK, Fr. *franc*, free: unfettered; unrestricted.

INGENUOUS, Lat. *ingenuus*, free-born, as distinguished from the *liberti*, or freedmen: noble.

GENTILE, Lat. *gentes*, the nations (the Hebrews called all people Gentiles who were not of the twelve tribes): a foreigner.

HEATHEN,* Eng. *heath*, those who lived on the *heaths*: wanderers.

PAGAN,† Lat. *paganus*, from *pagus*, a village: living in villages.

* The word *hoyden* is a corruption of heathen.

† A name given to idolaters by the early Christians, because villagers remained unconverted.

GLORY,* Lat. *gloria*, renown : fame.

HONOR, Lat. *honor*, esteem : a slighter glory.

CARELESS, without care.

LISTLESS, without lust or desire.

SUPINE, Lat. *supinus*, on one's back : lazy.

INSURRECTION, Lat. *in*, upon, and *surriigo*, I rise from under : an uprising.

REVOLT, Lat. *re*, back, and *volutus*, from *volvo*, I roll : a rolling back upon.

SEDITION, Lat. *seditio*, from *se*, apart, and *itio*, a going : a going apart.

ECONOMY, Gr. *oikos*, a house, and *nomos*, a law : house management.

FRUGALITY, Lat. *fruges*, fruits : a preservation of the fruits of labor.

PARSIMONY, Lat. *parsimonia*, from *parco*, I spare : the act of sparing.

RAPACIOUS, Lat. *rapax*, from *rapio*, I seize : desiring to seize.

RAVENOUS, raven-like.

VORACIOUS, Lat. *voro*, I devour : devouring.

RECOLLECT, Lat. *re*, again, and *colligo*, I collect : to think about and recall to the mind.

* Compare Heb. *gehel*, a live coal.

REMEMBER, Lat. *re*, again, and *memoro*, I am mindful of: to have fixed in one's mind.

BILLOW, Sax. *belgen*, to swell: a swollen body of water.

BREAKER, Sax. *brikan*, to break: a broken body of water.

SURGE, Lat. *surgere*, to rise: a rising body of water.

WAVE, Sax. *wegan*, to move: a moving body of water.

HUMOR, Lat. *humeo*, I am moist: fruitful of wit.

IRONY, Gr. *eironeia*, simulation: speaking with dissimulation.

SATIRE, Lat. *satira*, from *satur*, full; or *sat*, full, and *ira*, anger.

WIT, Sax. *witan*, to know: talent.



CHAPTER IX.

MODERN ENGLISH.

WHILE it must be acknowledged that our alphabet is imperfect, our grammar is faulty, our colloquial phrases are eccentric; and while our inclinations are constantly leading us into the errors of coining new words and adopting foreign expressions, we must claim for our tongue a grace and pliability found in no other language. There is no emotion of the human heart, or picture of the human brain, that it can not describe. Blending the simplicity of the Saxon with the softness of the Latin, it is unsurpassed in strength and beauty. Then, too, the area it covers! And what shall its future be? In the United States of America, in Canada, and in Australia the English-speaking people are doubled in number once every twenty-five years; in England, once in fifty years; whilst in other European countries the same effect is hardly attained in from one-and-a-half to two centuries. And since, by means of our commerce, soldiers, missionaries, and literature, we are carrying the English language to the uttermost parts of the earth, who knows where it shall not be spoken?

Of the spirit of the science of the English language much might be said, but it would be hardly adapted to the subject of this elementary treatise. However, as a single illustration may serve to lead the student's thoughts in this direction, we give the following line of connection between the words *live* and *love*, and *hate* and *die*: Eng. *am* and Lat. *am-o*, Eng. *feel* and Gr. *phil-eo*, Eng. *breath* and Kelt. *braith-air*, Eng. *ire* and Heb. *herah* (to consume), Eng. *bile* and Gr. *ballo*, Eng. *spite* and Dan. *spatan*, with several others of like signification. Thus, language embodies a train of thought. Here we see exemplified the idea that if we give way to anger and allow ourselves to fret and fume, we are wearing out the wheels of life; whereas, if we let kindly affection sway our actions, we lengthen our days; or, as the poet sweetly sings,—

The night has a thousand eyes,
The day but one,
Yet the light of the whole world dies
With the dying sun.
The mind has a thousand eyes,
The heart but one,
Yet the light of our whole life dies
When love is done.

APPENDIX A.

ENGLISH SURNAMES.

ENGLISH surnames have various derivations :

From *Christian Names*; as,—

Adam—Adams, Adamson, Addison, etc.; Dennis—Dennison; David—Davidson, Davison, Dawson, Dawkins; Henry—Henrison, Harris, Harrison, Hal, Halket, Hawes, Hawkins (*kin*, little); John or Jack—Johns, Jones, Johnson, Jonson, Jennings (*ing*, the son of), Jenks, Jenkinson, Jackson, etc.; Peter—Peters, Peterson, Peterkin, Paterson; Simon—Simonson, Simpson.

From *Disposition*; as,—

Hardy, Coward, Marks, Moody, Wild, Sober, Blythe, Goodman, Wiseman, Thankful, Blunt, Sweet, Freeloze, Doolittle, Toogood.

From *Locality*; as,—

Bedford, Buckingham, Buckham, Brookes, Dale, Forrest, French, Gale, Green, Hill, Holland, Marsh, Salisbury, Wales, Walsh, Wood.

From *Objects*; as,—

Bowers, Crow, Buzzard, Phoenix, Figg, Flint, Beard, Dole, Hall, Cable, Crane, Griffin, Hand, Peach, Thorn, Star, Bull, Colt, Drake, Daw, Nightingale, Dolphin, Fisk, (A. S. *fisc*, a fish) Rose, Flower, Pease, Lemon, Beet, Clay, Stone, Jewel, Diamond, Shield, Gun, Dart, Tempest, Ague.

From *Occupation*; as,—

Carter, Bridgeman, Abbott, Parsons, Harper, Steward or Stewart, Forrester or Forster or Foster, Walker, Wright, Smith, Butler, Hunt, Hunter, Miller, Ward, Carpenter, Butcher, Lover, Glover, Millman, Thatcher, Shearman or Sherman, Joiner or Jenner, Fuller, Barker, Tanner, Fisher, Falconer, Warrener, Hookman, Billman, Spearman, Bowman.

From *Office*; as,—

King, Baron, Earl, Duke, Prince, Squire, Bishop, Prior, Dean, Vicar or Vickers, Deacon, Sheriff, Bailiff.

From *Personal Appearance*; as,—

Cruikshank, Brown, Redman, Russell, Heavytop, Pink, Short, Tallman, Long, Whiteman, Black, Slowman, Shanks.

From *Relationship*; as,—

Husband, Child, Master, Prentice, Guest, Bachelor, Cousin, Kin.

APPENDIX B.

ARITHMETICAL TERMS.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT, the weight used by *apothecaries*.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT, Fr. *avoir*, to have, and *du poids*, some weight.*

CARAT, a small Indian bean; weight of the bean.

CIPHER, Arab. *sifr*, empty; an emptiness.

CONG., a term used by chemists; abbreviation of Lat. *congius*, a gallon.

CURRENCY, Lat. *curro*, I run; relating to its circulation.

CWT., Lat. *c*, initial of *centum*, a hundred, and *wt.*, abbreviation of weight.

DIME, Fr. *disme*, ten; a tenth.

DOLLAR, Ger. *thaler*, from *thal*, a vale.†

DRAM, Gr. *drachma*, a piece of money; the weight of the Gr. drachma.

* Some prefer to derive it from *avoirs*, goods, and *du poids*, weight.

† Because it was first coined in Joachim's Valley, in 1518. Others derive it from *dael*, part of a ducat.

DWT., Lat. *d*, initial of *denarius*, a penny, and *wt.* for weight.

FARTHING, corruption of a *fourth-ing*.*

FOOT, the length of a *human foot*.

FURLONG, a *furrow long*.

GALLON, Fr. *galon*, a grocer's box.

GILL, Lat. *gilla*, a drinking-cup.

GRAIN, the weight of a grain of wheat.

INCH, Lat. *uncia* (with the Italian sound of *c* as *ch*), a twelfth; the twelfth of a pound.

MILE, Lat. *mille passuum*, a thousand paces.

MINIM, Lat. *minimus*, the least; the smallest fluid measure.

MONEY, Lat. *Moneta*, the temple of Juno, where Roman coins were made.

O., a symbol used by chemists; Lat. initial of *octarius*, an eighth; a pint, or the eighth part of a gallon.

PECK, Fr. *picotin*, a measure.

PENNYWEIGHT, the weight of the English penny.†

PERCH, Fr. *perche*, a pole.

PINT, Gr. *pinto*, I drink; the measure of a drink.

POUND, Lat. *pondus*, weight.‡

PWT., *p*, initial of penny, and *wt.* for weight.

* Before the time of Edward I. the penny was stamped with a cross, cut so deep that a quarter might be broken off and used as coin.

† The symbol *d*, for penny, is the initial of Lat. *denarius*, a penny.

‡ The pound of money is derived from the pound of weight. The symbols *lb* and *£* are abbreviations of Lat. *liber*, a pound.

SCRUPLE, Lat. *scrupulus*, a little stone used to weigh with.

STERLING, a corruption of *Easterling*.*

TON, Sax. *tunne*, a cask.

TROY WEIGHT, Nor. *Troy* Novant, a monkish name for London; London measure.†

ZERO, corruption of Ital. *zephro*, which was a corruption of Arab. *sifrun*, empty.

\$, generally supposed to be derived from the letters *U. S.* (*United States*), but more probably they perpetuate the design of the *pillar dollars*, which represented two vertical lines, the *pillars of Hercules*, connected by a scroll.

* Easterlings, a nickname given to the German traders in the Middle Ages. Hence their coin was called *easterling*, or *'sterling*, money.

† Others prefer to derive it from *Troyes*, a city of France.

APPENDIX C.

MODERN VERSION OF ALFRED'S TRANSLATION.

(See page 65.)

Like things him told the Beormas, both of their own land and of the lands that around them about were, but he wist not what the *sooth* was, for that he itself not saw.

Chiefly he went thither, besides the lands-seeing, for the horse-whales, for that they have very noble bones in their teeth. These teeth they brought some to the king, and their hide is very good for ship-ropes. This whale is much less than other whales, not is he longer than seven ells long; but in his own land is the best whale hunting. They are eight and forty ells long: of these he said he of some six slew sixty in two days. He was a very wealthy man of the ownings that their wealth in is. That is, in wild deer.

MODERN VERSION OF EXTRACT FROM "SAXON CHRONICLE."

(See page 70.)

In this year was the king Stephen dead and buried where his wife and son were buried at Tauresfield. When the king was dead then was the earl beyond the sea, and not durst no man do other but good for the great awe of him.

MODERN VERSION OF EXTRACT FROM LAYAMON'S "BRUTUS."

(See page 70.)

When the king had gotten (there)
And all his men-wardens,
Then buded out of the town
The Thanes *very boldly*.

MODERN VERSION OF HENRY III.'S "ADDRESS."

(See page 70.)

Henry, through God's full time, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, of Aquitania, earl of Anjou, send I greeting to his people, learned and unlearned, in Hunting-donshire.

That know ye well all, that we will and grant that our counselors all, or the most of them, both chosen through us and through the land-holders in our kingdom, have done and shall do in the worthiness of God and our truth for the fame of the land, etc.

MODERN VERSION OF EXTRACT FROM "RHYMING CHRONICLE."

(See page 71.)

Thus came, lo! England into Normans' handes,
And the Normans could not (speak) but their own speech,
And spake French, as they did at home, and her children did also
teach,

So that high men of this land that of her blood came,
Hold to all such speech that they of them call.
For but a man can (speak) French men blame him very little,
But low men hold to English and their kindred speech yet.
I ween there be man in world's countries none,
That holdeth to his kindred speech but England alone,
But well I wot for to learn both well it is,
For the more a man learn the more worth he is.

MODERN VERSION OF MANDEVILLE'S "TRAVELS."

(See page 72.)

For the commoners upon festival days, when they should have gone to church to serve God, then go they to taverns, and are there in gluttony all day and all night, and eat and drink as beasts that have no reason, and know not when they have enough.

MODERN VERSION OF GOWER'S "PRAYER."

(See page 72.)

Maiden mother mild,
Listen my orison,
From shame thou me shield
And from evil deed.

For love of thy child
Keep me from treachery,
I was mad and wild,
Pray you in prison.

MODERN VERSION OF LANGLAND'S "VISIONS."

(See page 73.)

Thus robed in russet, I roamed me about
All a summer season for to seek Do-well,
And asked full oft of folk that I met
If any man knew, where Do-well was at inn.
And what (manner of) man he might be, of many men I asked.
There was never man as I went that could make me wise
Where this lad lodged, less or more,
Till befell on a Friday two friars I met,
Masters of the manners, men of great wit,
I accosted them politely as I had learned,
And pray'd them for charity, ere they passed further,
If they knew any country or coasts as they went
Where that Do-well dwelleth.

MODERN VERSION OF CHAUCER'S "MILLER."

(See page 74.)

The miller was a stout carl for the nonce,
Big he was of brawn and eke of bones.

He was short-shouldered, broad—a thick knot—
There was no door whose bar he could not lift,
Or break it with a running with his head.
His beard as any sow or fox was red,
And also broad, as though it were a spade.
Upon the top right on his nose he had
A wart, and thereon stood a tuft of hairs,
Red as the bristles of a sow's ears.
His nostrils black were and wide,
A sword and a buckler bore he by his side.
His mouth as wide was as a great furnace,
Well could he steal corn, and take toll thrice;
And yet he had a thumb of gold laid by.
A white coat and blue hood worr he.
A bagpipe could he blow and sound,
And with that he brought us out of town.

APPENDIX D.

GRIMM gave the world one of the grandest discoveries ever made in Philology when he perfected his *Law* regarding the regular consonantal changes in five languages.

GRIMM'S LAW.

<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Gothic.</i>	<i>Mod. Ger.</i>	<i>English.</i>
π	p	f	f	f
φ	f	b	p	b
β	b	p	f	p
τ	t	th	d	th
δ	d	t	z	t
φ	f	d	t	d
κ	c	h	h	h
γ	g	k	k	k
χ	h	g	g	g

EXAMPLES OF GRIMM'S LAW.

<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Gothic.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>English.</i>
πατήρ,	pater,	fadro,	vater,	father.
φέρω,	fero,	bairan (piru),	———,	bear.
κάνναβις,	cannabis,	———,	hanf,	hemp.
τῦ,	tu,	thu,	du,	thou.
ἔδειν,	edere,	itan,	ezan, essen,	eat.
φῆρ,	fera,	daur,	thier,	deer.
κυνων,	canis,	hunths,	hund,	hound.
γόνυ,	genu,	kniu,	knie,	knee.
χόρτος,	hortus,	gards,	garten,	garden.

INDEX.

	Page
Abu Saleh, Translation by	16
African Tongue, The	23
Akbar, Anecdote of	28
Al Manum, Anecdote of	16
American Indian, The	24
Anecdote of the	24
Character of the	24
Words from the	25
Anglo-Saxons, Brief history of the	44
Coming into England of the	43
Days from the	67
English names from the	67
Months from the	66
Specimens of the	65
Arabian Nights, The	15
Arabians, Traditions of the	17
Arabic Tongue, The	15
English words from the	17
Armaic Tongue, The	18
Aryan Tongues, The	27
Aryans, Exodus of the	33
Asiatics, Spreading over Europe of the	33
Bagdad, College of	16
Bas Bretagne, Dialect of	37
Basque, Dialect of	37
Benedict, Opinions of	36
Bhotan, Language of	26
Book of Kings, The	32

Brahmins, Erudition of the	30
Brutus of England, Layamon's	70
Bulgaria, Language of	39
 Cædmon, Poem by	65
Champollion, Discovery by	20
Century, The Fifteenth	92
Specimens of the	92
Writers of the	92
Century, The Sixteenth	92
Specimens of the	93
Writers of the	93
Century, The Seventeenth	94
Specimens of the	94
Writers of the	94
Century, The Eighteenth	95
Specimens of the	96
Writers of the	96
Century, The Nineteenth	97
Specimens of the	98
Writers of the	98
Chaucer, Works of	73
Chinese Tongue, The	13
Peculiarities of the	14
Christ, Language of	18
Civilization, Early history of	33
Codex Argenteus, The	38
Coleman, John, Works of	72
Cornwall, Dialect of	37
 Danes, Coming into England of the	45
Danish, Proportion of, in English	49
Daunce of Sinnie, The	92
Days, Saxon names of the	67
Denmark, Language of	39
Derivations, List of	130
Destruction of Troy, The	92

Education of Kings, The	16
Egyptian Tongue, The	19
English Language, Character of the	52
Foreign elements of the	91
Later state of the	115
Names of foreign origin in	18, 21-25, 32, 48, 67, 85, 89
Progress of the	92
Simplicity of the	52
Spirit of the	122
English People, Brief account of the	41
Erse Tongue, The	37
Evolution, Words growing from	9
Exodus, The Aryan	33
 Fifty French Ballads, The	72
Finnic Tongue, The	26
Firdusi, Anecdote of	32
 Gaelic Dialect, The	37
Gower, Works of	72
Greek Tongue, The	36
Character of the	36
English derivations from the	38
English names from the	89
Pronunciation of the	36
 Harmony, Words from	9
Hebrew Tongue, The	21
Character of the	22
English names from the	22
English words from the	22
Henry III., Address by	70
Hieroglyphics, Account of	19
High German, The	38
Hindoos, Language of	28
Religion of	28
History, Effects of, on Language	47

Horne Tooke, Derivations by	10
Imitation, Words derived by	9
Indian Tongue, The	24
Anecdote of the	24
Character of the	24
Names from the	25
Words from the	25
Iranian Tongue, The	31
Character of the	31
Names from the	32
Words from the	32
Ireland, Language of	37
Isle of Man, Dialect of	37
Jefferson, Theory of	6
Jutland, Language of	39
Keltic Tongue, The	37
English Names from the	48
Words from the	47
Kelts, Brief account of the	41
Koran, The	17
Kymric Dialect, The	37
Lake Dwellers, The	33
Langland, Works of	72
Language, Changes of	34
Classes of	14
Derivation of	5
Origin of	6
Unity of	6
Latin Tongue, The	34, 77
Antiquity of the	34
Character of the	34
Descendants of the	34
Months from the	87

Latin, Names from the	85
Words from the	78
Laws of Menu, The	31
Layamon, Extracts from	70
Lay of Beowulf, The	64
Lettish Dialect, The	40
Lithuanian Tongue, The	41
Living Book, The	32
Low German, The	39
Maeso-Gothic, The	38
Mahmoud, Anecdote of	32
Malay, Language of	26
Malta, Dialect of	17
Mandeville, Sir John	72
Max Müller, Derivations by	12
Measures, Egyptian origin of	21
Mecca, Contests at	16
Milton, Vocabulary of	33
Miracle Plays, The	75
Moallakat, The	16
Monboddo, Theory of	6
Mongolic Tongue, The	26
Months, Egyptian origin of	21
Saxon names for the	66
Names, English, of Arabic origin	18
English, of Armaic origin	18
English, of Egyptian origin	21
English, of Greek origin	89
English, of Hebrew origin	22
English, of Indian origin	25
English, of Keltic origin	48
English, of Latin origin	85
English, of Persian origin	32
English, of Saxon origin	67
English, of Syriac origin	18

Normans, Conquest of England by the	46
Effect of, on the English Language	50
Words from the	76
Norman and Saxon, Union of the	76
Norway, Language of	39
Oceanic Tongue, The	25
Character of the	25
Old Prussian Tongue, The	40
Old Testament, Language of the	21
Vocabulary of the	30
Ostrogoths, Language of the	25
 Persian Tongue, The	31
English names from the	32
English words from the	32
Phœnician Tongue, The	21
Pritchard, Theory of	6
 Rhyming Chronicle, The	71
Robert of Gloucester, Works of	71
Romans, Possession of Britain by the	42
Rosetta Stone, The	20
Russia, Language of	20
 Samoyedic Dialect, The	26
Sanskrit Tongue, The	28
Character of the	28
Grammar of the	31
Saxon Tongue, The	49
Grammar of the	53
Growth of the	71
Position of the	49
Saxon and Norman, Alliance of the	76
Saxon Chronicle, The	70
Saxon Dialect, The Semi-	69
Scandinavian Tongue, The	37
Semitic Tongues, The	15

Servia, Language of	39
Shah Nameh, The	32
Shakespeare, Vocabulary of	33
Siam, Language of	26
Sight, Words from	8
Slavic Tongue, The	39
Sound, Words from	7
Surnames, English	117
Suspended Songs, The	16
Sweden, Language of	39
Synonyms, Derivation of	98
Syriac Tongue, The	18
English names from the	18
Words from the	18
Talmud, Account of the	21
Teutonic Tongue, The	37
Character of the	37
Thibet, Language of	26
Thirteenth Century, The	72
Timayenis, Works of	36
Toledo, College of	16
Translation, Wickliffe's	75
Travels, Mandeville's	72
Trench, his etymology	53
Trologdytes, The	33
Trumbull, Writings of	25
Tungusic Tongue, The	26
Turanian Tongue, The	26
Turcic Tongue, The	26
Ulphilas, Works of	38
Vedas, The	28
Versions, Modern	122-125
Virchow, Theory of	33
Visions of Piers the Plowman	73

Words, Evolution of	9
Years, Egyptian origin of	21
Young, Discovery by	20
Zend-Avesta, The	32

WORDS DERIVED.

Aaron, 22.	Accuse, 101.	Aggression, 82.
Abandon, 98.	Acerbity, 78.	Agitate, 78.
Abate, 98.	Acid, 78.	Agnes, 89.
Abel, 22.	Acquire, 101.	Agrarian, 78.
Aberration, 80.	Acquit, 100.	Agree, 103.
Abettor, 99.	Acrid, 78.	Agriculture, 78.
Abhor, 99.	Acrimony, 78, 102.	Air, 103.
Abide, 99.	Act, 78.	Alaric, 67.
Abigail, 23.	Action, 78.	Alarm, 103.
Abjure, 99.	Active, 78.	Albert, 67.
Abolish, 100.	Acumen, 78.	Alberta, 69.
Abominate, 99.	Acute, 78.	Alcohol, 17.
Abound, 85.	Ada, 69.	Alethea, 89.
Abraham, 22.	Adam, 22.	Alexander, 89.
Abrogate, 100.	Add, 102.	Alfred, 67.
Abrupt, 100.	Adduce, 80.	Algebra, 17.
Absolve, 100.	Adhere, 79.	Alice, 69.
Abstain, 100.	Adhesive, 79.	Alkali, 17.
Abundant, 85.	Admiral, 79.	Allege, 82.
Abuse, 100.	Adolphus, 67.	Allegiance, 82.
Accept, 79.	Adore, 102.	Alleviate, 82.
Access, 84.	Advent, 85.	Alliance, 103.
Accessary, 99.	Adverse, 85, 102.	All-heal, 52.
Accident, 79.	Advertise, 85.	Allow, 102.
Accompany, 101.	Affix, 81.	Almanac, 17.
Accomplice, 83, 99.	Affront, 103.	Almira, 18.
Accomplish, 99.	After-think, 52.	Alonzo, 67.
Accord, 103.	Agatha, 89.	Ambassador, 104.
Accost, 101.	Agent, 78.	Amber, 17.
Accretion, 80.	Agglutination, 13.	Ambition, 78.

Amble, 78.
 Ambrose, 89.
 Ambulatory, 78.
 Amen, 20.
 Amethyst, 88.
 Amiable, 78.
 Amity, 78.
 Amorous, 78.
 Amos, 22.
 Amputate, 84.
 Amuse, 104.
 Andrew, 89.
 Angelica, 90.
 Anger, 104.
 Animal, 78, 105.
 Animate, 78.
 Animosity, 78.
 Ann, 23.
 Annul, 100.
 Anthony, 89.
 Apothecaries' Weight, 119.
 Appellant, 79.
 Appellation, 79.
 Apply, 83.
 April, 79, 87.
 Aquatic, 79.
 Aqueduct, 79.
 Aqueous, 79.
 Arabella, 86.
 Arbiter, 79.
 Arbitrate, 79.
 Archibald, 67.
 Ardent, 79.
 Ardor, 79.
 Arena, 79.
 Arenaceous, 79.
 Arise, 105.
 Armaic, 18.
 Armistice, 84.
 Aroma, 27.
 Arraign, 101.
 Arsenal, 18.
 Arson, 79.
 Art, 27.
 Arthur, 48.

Artichoke, 78.
 Article, 79.
 Articulate, 79.
 Asa, 22.
 Ascend, 105.
 Asperity, 79, 102.
 Asperse, 105.
 Assail, 106.
 Assassin, 18.
 Assiduous, 84.
 Asylum, 106.
 Atonement, 106.
 Attack, 106.
 Attain, 84.
 Attend, 101.
 Attest, 84.
 Attract, 85.
 Auction, 79.
 Audacious, 79.
 Audacity, 79.
 Augment, 79.
 August, 88.
 Augustus, 85.
 Aurora, 86.
 Auspicious, 106.
 Author, 79.
 Authority, 79.
 Avoirdupois Weight, 119.
 Awkward, 106.
 Bad, 107.
 Bang, 7.
 Bankrupt, 84.
 Banquet, 112.
 Bar, 8.
 Barbara, 90.
 Barbarity, 79.
 Barber, 79.
 Bard, 48.
 Bark, 79.
 Barn, 10.
 Baron, 10.
 Bartholomew, 22.
 Basket, 47.
 Beatrix, 87.

Beard, 79.
 Beast, 105.
 Beat, 107.
 Beautiful, 107.
 Beef, 50.
 Beguile, 104.
 Benedict, 86.
 Benefit, 79.
 Benjamin, 22.
 Bernard, 67.
 Bertha, 69.
 Bertram, 67.
 Billow, 114.
 Bishopric, 107.
 Black, 8.
 Blemish, 108.
 Bocman, 52.
 Book, 52.
 Border, 108.
 Brake, 113.
 Bran, 47.
 Break, 108.
 Breaker, 114.
 Breath, 122.
 Bridget, 48.
 Brim, 108.
 Brink, 108.
 Britain, 41.
 Brother, 47.
 Brown, 8.
 Brute, 105.
 Burgh, 10.
 Button, 47.
 Cabal, 22.
 Cadence, 79.
 Calculate, 77.
 Calumniate, 105.
 Camilla, 86.
 Canal, 79.
 Cancel, 100.
 Candid, 79, 112.
 Candle, 79.
 Candor, 79.
 Canticle, 79.
 Capacity, 79.

- Captain, 79.
 Carat, 18, 119.
 Caravan, 32.
 Careless, 113.
 Carnal, 79.
 Carnival, 79.
 Caroline, 86.
 Carousal, 112.
 Castle, 50.
 Casual, 79.
 Catherine, 90.
 Cave, 79.
 Cavity, 79.
 Cede, 79.
 Ceiling, 76.
 Censure, 101.
 Cephas, 18.
 Cession, 79.
 Chamber, 50.
 Chance, 79.
 Chapter, 79.
 Charged, 101.
 Charles, 68.
 Charlotte, 69.
 Charm, 79.
 Christopher, 89.
 Cipher, 18, 119.
 Circumflex, 81.
 Cite, 109.
 Clad, 11.
 Claimant, 80.
 Clamor, 80.
 Clan, 48.
 Clara, 86.
 Clarence, 86.
 Claudere, 11.
 Clement, 86.
 Clementine, 86.
 Clergyman, 109.
 Clever, 109.
 Climb, 105.
 Clod, 11.
 Clot, 11.
 Cloud, 11.
 Clout, 11.
 Clumsy, 107.
 Coalesce, 102.
 Coax, 110.
 Cognate, 83.
 Comely, 107.
 Compare, 83.
 Conception, 79.
 Concern, 80.
 Concord, 80, 110.
 Condign, 80.
 Condor, 25.
 Conduct, 80.
 Confect, 80.
 Confederacy, 103.
 Confide, 81.
 Confine, 81.
 Congius, 119.
 Conjecture, 82.
 Conjugal, 82.
 Conjugation, 82.
 Conjunction, 82.
 Conjure, 82.
 Conrad, 68.
 Conscientious, 110.
 Constance, 86.
 Consternation, 103.
 Cora, 90.
 Cordial, 80.
 Corn, 11.
 Cornu, 11.
 Corporeal, 80.
 Corps, 80.
 Corpse, 80.
 Corpulent, 80, 110.
 Counterfeit, 80.
 Country dance, 76.
 Crack, 7.
 Crash, 7.
 Crayfish, 76.
 Credit, 80.
 Creditable, 80.
 Credulous, 80.
 Creed, 80.
 Creep, 9.
 Crescent, 80.
 Criminal, 110.
 Crimson, 18.
 Croak, 7.
 Crucify, 80.
 Crusade, 80.
 Cure, 80.
 Curious, 80.
 Currency, 119.
 Current, 80.
 Curricule, 80.
 Cwt., 119.
 Cyrus, 32.
 Daniel, 22.
 Darius, 32.
 Dark, 111.
 Darn, 48.
 David, 22.
 Deacon, 116.
 Debility, 111.
 Deborah, 23.
 Decapitate, 79.
 December, 88.
 Decrease, 98.
 Defame, 105.
 Defer, 80.
 Define, 81.
 Deflect, 81.
 Defy, 81.
 Degenerate, 81.
 Degrade, 81.
 Delia, 90.
 Demon, 111.
 Dentist, 80.
 Deposit, 83.
 Depth, 111.
 Depute, 84.
 Despise, 12.
 Despite, 12.
 Detest, 84., 99.
 Detract, 105.
 Devil, 111.
 Devote, 85.
 Devout, 85.
 Dexterous, 109.
 Dilate, 81.
 Dim, 111.
 Dime, 119.

Diminish, 98.
 Dinah, 23.
 Diocese, 108.
 Direct, 84.
 Discern, 80.
 Discord, 80.
 Discreet, 80.
 Discursive, 80.
 Dismount, 83.
 Distress, 102.
 Divan, 18.
 Diverse, 85.
 Divert, 104.
 Divorce, 85.
 Divulge, 85.
 Dog, 7.
 Dollar, 119.
 Donald, 48.
 Dora, 90.
 Dorcas, 90.
 Dorothy, 90.
 Dram, 119.
 Drum, 7.
 Duncan, 48.
 Duke, 80.
 Duplicate, 88.
 Dwt., 120.
 Earn, 101.
 Earth, 27.
 Earwig, 27.
 East, 8.
 Economy, 113.
 Edgar, 68.
 Edge, 108.
 Edith, 69.
 Edmund, 68.
 Edna, 23.
 Educate, 80.
 Edward, 68.
 Edwin, 68.
 Effect, 80.
 Egbert, 68.
 Eleanor, 90.
 Elevate, 82.
 Eleven, 53.

Elixir, 18.
 Elizabeth, 23.
 Ella, 90.
 Ellen, 90.
 Emancipate, 82.
 Encounter, 106.
 Encroach, 111.
 Englishman, 46.
 Enoch, 22.
 Enos, 22.
 Entertain, 104.
 Envoy, 104.
 Envy, 85.
 Ephod, 28.
 Equal, 79.
 Equation, 78.
 Equator, 78.
 Equinox, 78.
 Equity, 78.
 Equivocate, 78.
 Eradicate, 112.
 Erect, 84.
 Eric, 68.
 Erin, 31.
 Ernest, 68.
 Err, 80.
 Erroneous, 80.
 Eruption, 84.
 Escort, 101.
 Ester, 32.
 Ethel, 69.
 Eugene, 89.
 Eustace, 89.
 Eva, 23.
 Evan, 48.
 Evil, 107.
 Evolution, 9.
 Exclaim, 80.
 Exclamation, 80.
 Excruciate, 80.
 Exfoliate, 80.
 Exit, 80.
 Expect, 13.
 Expedite, 83.
 Expensive, 83.
 Expert, 109.

Expiation, 106.
 Expunge, 84.
 Exquisite, 84.
 Extirpate, 112.
 Eyebite, 52.
 Face, 80.
 Facial, 80.
 Fact, 80.
 Faithful, 81.
 Fanatic, 80.
 Fanny, 69.
 Farce, 80.
 Farthing, 120.
 Father, 53.
 Fawn, 110.
 Feast, 112.
 Feat, 80.
 Feel, 122.
 Feign, 80.
 Felicia, 86.
 Ferdinand, 68.
 Ferret, 9.
 Fertile, 81.
 Fiddle, 49.
 Find, 118.
 Fine, 107.
 Finish, 81.
 Finite, 86.
 Flash, 9.
 Flaw, 108.
 Flexible, 81.
 Flitter-mouse, 52.
 Flora, 86.
 Florence, 86.
 Fluctuate, 81.
 Fluid, 81, 112.
 Flux, 81.
 Fluxion, 81.
 Foliage, 81.
 Folio, 81.
 Fond, 102.
 Foot, 120.
 Forbear, 100.
 Fore-talk, 52.
 Forsake, 98.

Found, 81.
 Foundation, 81.
 Fount, 81.
 Fragile, 81.
 Fragment, 81.
 Frail, 81.
 Frances, 69.
 Francis, 68.
 Frank, 112.
 Fresh, 9.
 Friday, 67.
 Fright, 103.
 Frugality, 113.
 Fruit, 119.
 Furlong, 120.

 Gain, 101.
 Gallon, 120.
 Gazelle, 18.
 Gelatine, 81.
 Gelid, 81.
 General, 81.
 Generate, 81.
 Genteel, 81.
 Gentile, 81, 112.
 Gentle, 81.
 Geoffrey, 68.
 George, 69.
 Gertrude, 69.
 Ghorn, 10.
 Gideon, 22.
 Giles, 89.
 Gill, 120.
 Glad, 10.
 Glade, 10.
 Glide, 10.
 Glory, 113.
 Godfrey, 68.
 God's acre, 52.
 Gospel, 52.
 Goth, 44.
 Grace, 86.
 Grain, 120.
 Green, 8.
 Greyhound, 76.
 Griddle, 44.

Griselda, 69.
 Guilty, 110.

 Halcyon, 88.
 Hallelujah, 22.
 Handsome, 107.
 Harmony, 110.
 Harold, 68.
 Harriet, 69.
 Harshness, 102.
 Hate, 122.
 Hauberk, 10.
 Head, 53.
 Heathen, 112.
 Hebrew, 21.
 Henry, 68.
 Herbert, 68.
 Herman, 68.
 Hesitate, 81.
 Hester, 32.
 Hew, 53.
 Hiram, 22.
 Hire, 104.
 Hiss, 7.
 Hit, 107.
 Honor, 113.
 Horn, 11.
 Horse, 9.
 Hospice, 81.
 Hospital, 81.
 Host, 81.
 Hubert, 68.
 Huldah, 23.
 Humble, 82.
 Humor, 114.
 Husband, 53.
 Hush, 7.
 Hut, 50.

 Ida, 69.
 Ignoble, 83.
 Ignominy, 83.
 Imbecility, 111.
 Immanuel, 82.
 Immolate, 83.
 Impair, 83.

Impart, 83.
 Impeach, 102.
 Impede, 78.
 Implicate, 83.
 Impose, 83.
 Incandescent, 79.
 Incantation, 79.
 Incarnate, 79.
 Incendiary, 79.
 Inch, 120.
 Incision, 79.
 Incorporate, 80.
 Increase, 80.
 Incredible, 80.
 Indent, 80.
 Indignation, 104.
 Infinite, 81.
 Infraction, 81.
 Infringe, 81, 111.
 Ingenuous, 112.
 Inhabit, 99.
 Inherit, 81.
 Initial, 80.
 Inject, 82.
 Injunction, 82.
 Inspect, 13.
 Insult, 103.
 Insurrection, 113.
 Intrench, 111.
 Intrude, 111.
 Inundate, 85.
 Invade, 85, 112.
 Invasion, 85.
 Inverse, 85.
 Invidious, 85.
 Involve, 85.
 Inwit, 52.
 Ire, 105.
 Irene, 90.
 Irony, 114.
 Isaac, 22.
 It, 64.

 Jacob, 22.
 Jane, 23.
 Jann, 17.

January, 81.
 Jar, 18.
 Jasmine, 18.
 Jasper, 32.
 Jinn, 17.
 Jew, 21.
 Joan, 23.
 Joanna, 23.
 Join, 102.
 Joint, 82.
 Jubilee, 22.
 Julia, 86.
 July, 87.
 Juncture, 82.
 June, 87.
 Jury, 82.

 Kenneth, 48.
 Kickshaw, 76.
 Kilt, 48.
 Kind, 102.
 Kine, 53.
 Knave, 11.
 Knee, 88.

 Lad, 11.
 Lady, 11.
 Laura, 9.
 League, 103.
 Legate, 82.
 Legion, 82.
 Leonard, 68.
 Leopold, 68.
 Lessen,
 Letitia,
 Levity, 82.
 Liber, 42.
 Lid, 11.
 Lide, 11.
 Lilac, 32.
 Lionel, 86.
 Liquid, 112.
 Listless, 113.
 Live, 122.
 Llewellyn, 48.
 Loath, 99.

Lod, 11.
 Logos, 19.
 Loquacious, 82.
 Lot, 11.
 Loud, 11.
 Lout, 11.
 Love, 122.
 Lucy, 87.
 Luke, 86.
 Lusty, 110.
 Lute, 18.

 Mabel, 87.
 Magnanimous, 78.
 Magdalene, 23.
 Maintain, 82.
 Malignant, 82.
 Maltrust, 82.
 Manacle, 82.
 Mandamus, 82.
 Mandatory, 82.
 Mandate, 82.
 Manna, 22.
 Manner, 103.
 Manor, 50.
 Mansion, 82.
 Manual, 82.
 Manufactory, 82.
 Manuscript, 82.
 March, 87.
 Marcus, 86.
 Margaret, 90.
 Margin, 108.
 Maria, 23.
 Marianne, 23.
 Marian, 23.
 Martha, 23.
 Mary, 23.
 Master, 76.
 Matthew, 22.
 Matricide, 82.
 Matrix, 82.
 Matron, 82.
 Mattock, 47.
 Mattress, 18.
 Mature, 82.

May, 87.
 Meal, 82.
 Mean, 85.
 Mehitabel, 23.
 Melissa, 90.
 Men, 53.
 Mercer, 82.
 Merchant, 82.
 Messiah, 22.
 Michael, 22.
 Min, 103.
 Mildred, 69.
 Mile, 120.
 Minim, 120.
 Minister, 109.
 Miriam, 23.
 Misuse, 101.
 Mitten, 50.
 Model, 82.
 Moderate, 82.
 Modulation, 82.
 Molar, 83.
 Monday, 67.
 Money, 120.
 Monument, 83.
 Mother, 47.
 Mountain, 83.

 Nadir, 18.
 Name, 83.
 Nasal, 83.
 Nascent, 83.
 Natal, 83.
 Nathan, 22.
 Nation, 83.
 Native, 83.
 Nature, 83.
 Noah, 22.
 Noble, 83.
 Nominal, 83.
 Nominate, 83.
 Norman, 46.
 North, 7.
 Notary, 83.
 Notation, 83.
 Notice, 83.

Noun, 83.
November, 88.

Oar, 27.
Object, 82.
Oblige, 82.
Obscure, 111.
Obstacle, 84.
Observe, 103.
Obstacle, 84.
Obtain, 101.
Occasion, 82.
Octavius, 120.
October, 88.
Offend, 80.
Ophelia, 90.
Orange, 18.
Oscar, 48.
Outrage, 103.
Owen, 48.

Pagan, 113.
Pagoda, 32.
Palace, 50.
Parlor, 51.
Parse, 83.
Parsimony, 113.
Parson, 109.
Participate, 83.
Participle, 83.
Partition, 83.
Party, 83.
Pastor, 83.
Pasture, 83.
Patter, 7.
Paul, 86.
Peck, 120.
Pedal, 83.
Pedestrian, 83.
Pendulum, 83.
Penelope, 90.
Pennyweight, 120.
Pensile, 83.
Pensive, 83.
Perch, 120.
Perfect, 80.

Perish, 80.
Perjury, 82.
Permanent, 82.
Permit, 82, 102.
Perpendicular, 83.
Perquisite, 84.
Pertain, 84.
Peter, 89.
Petition, 83.
Perverse, 85.
Phineas, 22.
Philip, 89.
Phoebe, 90.
Ping, 7.
Pint, 120.
Pique, 105.
Plaid, 48.
Plenipotentiary,
104.
Pliable, 83.
Point, 84.
Pork, 50.
Positive, 83.
Possess, 84.
Potato, 25.
Pound, 120.
Pow-wow, 25.
Precipitate, 79.
Prepare, 83.
Pretty, 107.
Prevail, 85.
Prevalent, 85.
Priest, 109.
Prime, 84.
Primeval, 84.
Primitive, 84.
Proceed, 79.
Procure, 80.
Profane, 80.
Profit, 80.
Profligate, 81.
Profound, 81.
Profundity, 111.
Project, 82.
Promise, 82.
Propitious, 106.

Prospect, 13.
Prospectus, 13.
Protest, 84.
Provide, 84.
Providence, 85.
Prudence, 85.
Punctuate, 84.
Pungent, 84.
Punish, 83.
Punitive, 83.
Puppy, 76.
Putative, 84.
Pwt., 120.

Quail, 9.
Queen, 47.
Quest, 84.
Quote, 109.

Rachel, 23.
Rail, 47.
Rapacious, 113.
Rapacity, 119.
Rapid, 84.
Rapine, 84.
Rapture, 84.
Raven, 7.
Ravenous, 9, 113.
Ravish, 84.
Raw, 9.
Rebecca, 23.
Rebel, 79.
Recent, 100.
Recede, 89.
Recollect, 114.
Recompense, 80.
Record, 80.
Rectify, 84.
Rector, 84.
Refraction, 81.
Refrain, 100.
Refuge, 106.
Refund, 81.
Refuse, 81.
Regent, 84.
Regicide, 83.

Regiment, 84.
 Regular, 84.
 Reject, 83.
 Relinquish, 98.
 Remain, 82.
 Remand, 82.
 Remember, 114.
 Remnant, 82.
 Rend, 108.
 Repair, 83.
 Repast, 83.
 Repeal, 100.
 Reply, 83.
 Repose, 83.
 Repute, 84.
 Request, 84.
 Requisite, 84.
 Resentment, 105.
 Reside, 99.
 Residence, 50.
 Respect, 12.
 Respectability, 12.
 Respective, 12.
 Respiration, 109.
 Respite, 12.
 Retain, 84.
 Retinue, 84.
 Retract, 100.
 Retreat, 106.
 Revenue, 85.
 Revoke, 100.
 Revolt, 85, 113.
 Revolution, 85.
 Revolve, 85.
 Rhoda, 89.
 Rosanna, 87.
 Rough, 100.
 Rugged, 100.
 Roxana, 32.
 Rupture, 84.
 Ruth, 23.

 Sabbath, 22.
 Sacerdotal, 84.
 Sacrament, 84.
 Sacred, 84.

Sacrifice, 84.
 Salary, 104.
 Salute, 101.
 Samson, 22.
 Samuel, 22.
 Sanskrit, 28.
 Saraband, 32.
 Sarah, 23.
 Satire, 114.
 Saul, 22.
 Saunterer, 76.
 Saxon, 44.
 Scale, 105.
 Scarlet, 32.
 Scimeter, 32.
 Score, 53.
 Scot-free, 12.
 Scout, 12.
 Scream, 7.
 Scruple, 121.
 Scrupulous, 110.
 Secrete, 80.
 Secure, 80.
 Sedate, 84.
 Sedentary, 84.
 Sediment, 84.
 Sedition, 113.
 Seduce, 80.
 Sedulous, 84.
 Select, 84.
 Selina, 90.
 September, 88.
 Seraph, 22.
 Session, 84.
 Seth, 22.
 Sharp, 9.
 Sheet, 12.
 Sheet-anchor, 12.
 Shelter, 106.
 Sherbet, 18.
 Shirt, 12.
 Shoot, 12.
 Shotover hill, 76.
 Shuttle-cork, 12.
 Sibyl, 90.
 Simon, 22.

Sincere, 17.
 Size, 47.
 Sketch, 12.
 Skillful, 110.
 Skit, 12.
 Slander, 106.
 Slav, 39.
 Smooth, 9.
 Sojourn, 99.
 Solomon, 22.
 Somnambulist, 78.
 Sophia, 90.
 South, 8.
 Species, 13.
 Specify, 13.
 Speck, 108.
 Speculate, 13.
 Spite, 12, 105.
 Splash, 7.
 Spot, 108.
 Stable, 84.
 Stain, 108.
 Star-conner, 52.
 Stature, 84.
 Stella, 87.
 Stephen, 89.
 Sterling, 121.
 Stipend, 104.
 Stout, 110.
 Strike, 107.
 Subject, 82.
 Subjugate, 82.
 Substance, 84.
 Subvert, 85.
 Succor, 80.
 Suffer, 102.
 Sugar, 18.
 Suicide, 83.
 Suit, 103.
 Sultan, 18.
 Sunday, 67.
 Superfluous, 81.
 Supersede, 84.
 Superstition, 84.
 Supervision, 80.
 Supine, 113.

Surfeit, 80.
Surge, 114.
Surmount, 83.
Surplice, 83.
Survey, 84.
Susan, 23.
Susannah, 23.
Swine, 53.
Syrup, 18.

Tabitha, 18.
Table, 50.
Tact, 84.
Taffeta, 32.
Talisman, 18.
Tangible, 84.
Taff, 18.
Tartan, 48.
Tartness, 102.
Tear, 109.
Ten, 52.
Tenable, 52.
Tenacious, 84.
Tenant, 84.
Tender, 13.
Tendril, 84.
Tenor, 84.
Terror, 103.
Testify, 84.
Testimony, 84.
Thaddeus, 18.
That, 64.
The, 64.
Theobald, 68.
Theodore, 89.
Theresa, 90.
Thomas, 22.
Thud, 7.
Thunder, 13.

Thursday, 67.
Tobacco, 25.
Tou, 121.
Totem, 25.
Trace, 85.
Tract, 85.
Transgress, 81.
Transit, 80.
Transverse, 85.
Traverse, 85.
Treat, 85.
Trefoil, 81.
Trident, 80.
Troy Weight, 121.
Tuesday, 67.
Twelve, 53.

Unite, 102.
Universe, 85.
Ursula, 87.

Valedictory, 85.
Valentine, 86.
Valor, 85.
Value, 85.
Veal, 50.
Venture, 85.
Verge, 108.
Verse, 85.
Version, 85.
Vertical, 85.
Victoria, 87.
Villa, 50.
Viola, 87.
Virginia, 87.
Visage, 85.
Visible, 85.
Vivian, 86.
Vogue, 85.

Voluble, 85.
Volume, 85.
Voracious, 114.
Vortex, 85.
Votary, 85.
Vote, 85.

Walter, 68.
Wampum, 25.
Wanhope, 52.
Wanthrift, 52.
Wantrust, 52.
Wanwit, 52.
Wave, 114.
Wednesday, 67.
West, 8.
Wheedle, 110.
Whisper, 7.
White, 8.
White Land, 41.
Wicked, 107.
Wife, 53.
Wigwam, 25.
Wilhelmina, 69.
William, 68.
Win, 103.
Winfred, 69.
Wit, 114.
Worship, 102.
Wrath, 105.

Yellow, 8.
Yeoman, 53.

Zachariah, 22.
Zenith, 18.
Zero, 18.
\$, 121.

